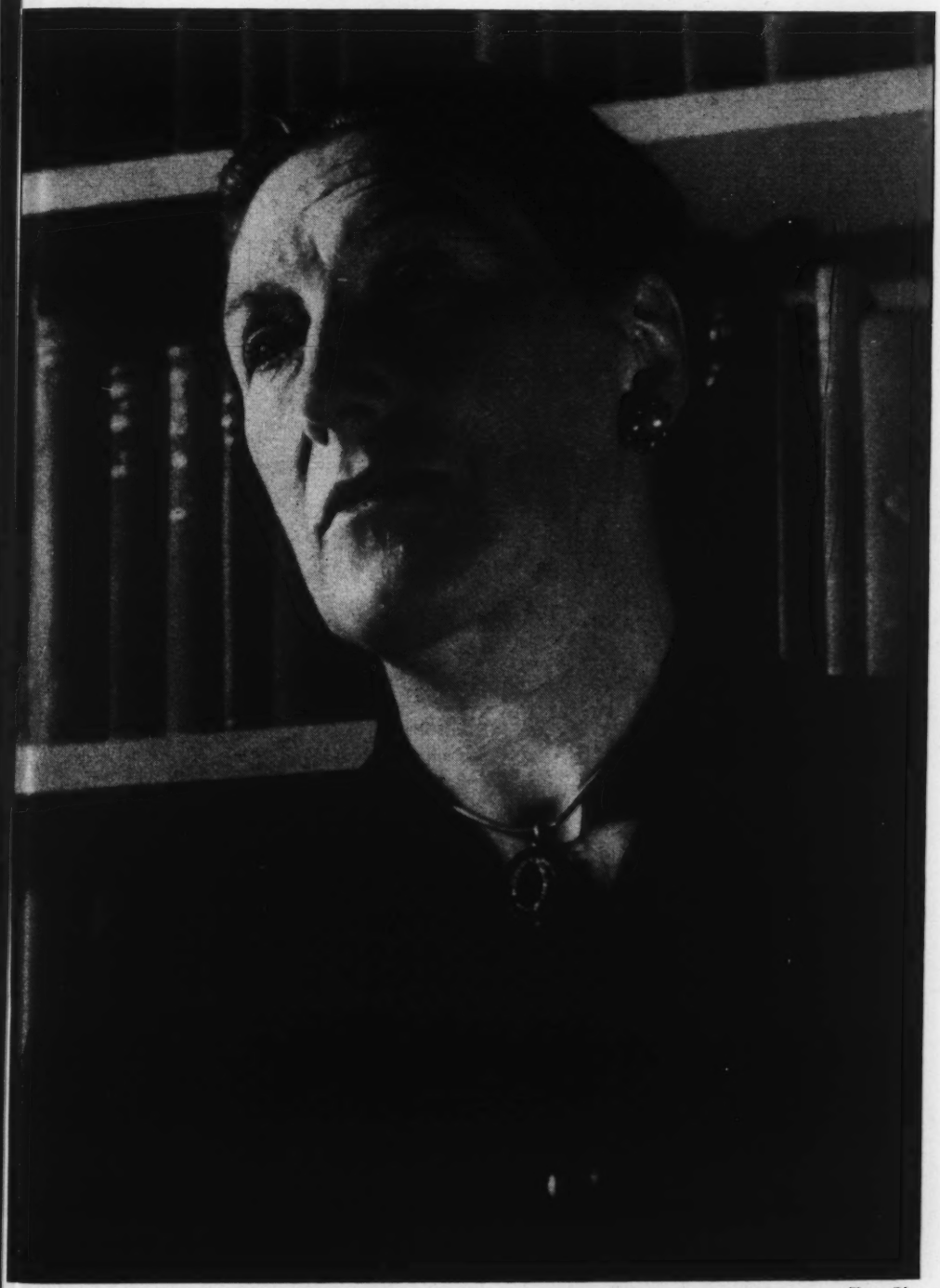
Saturday Night

April 30, 1955 • 10 Cents



Tom Blau

ELIZABETH BOWEN: A World of Love (Book Supplement).

The Front Page

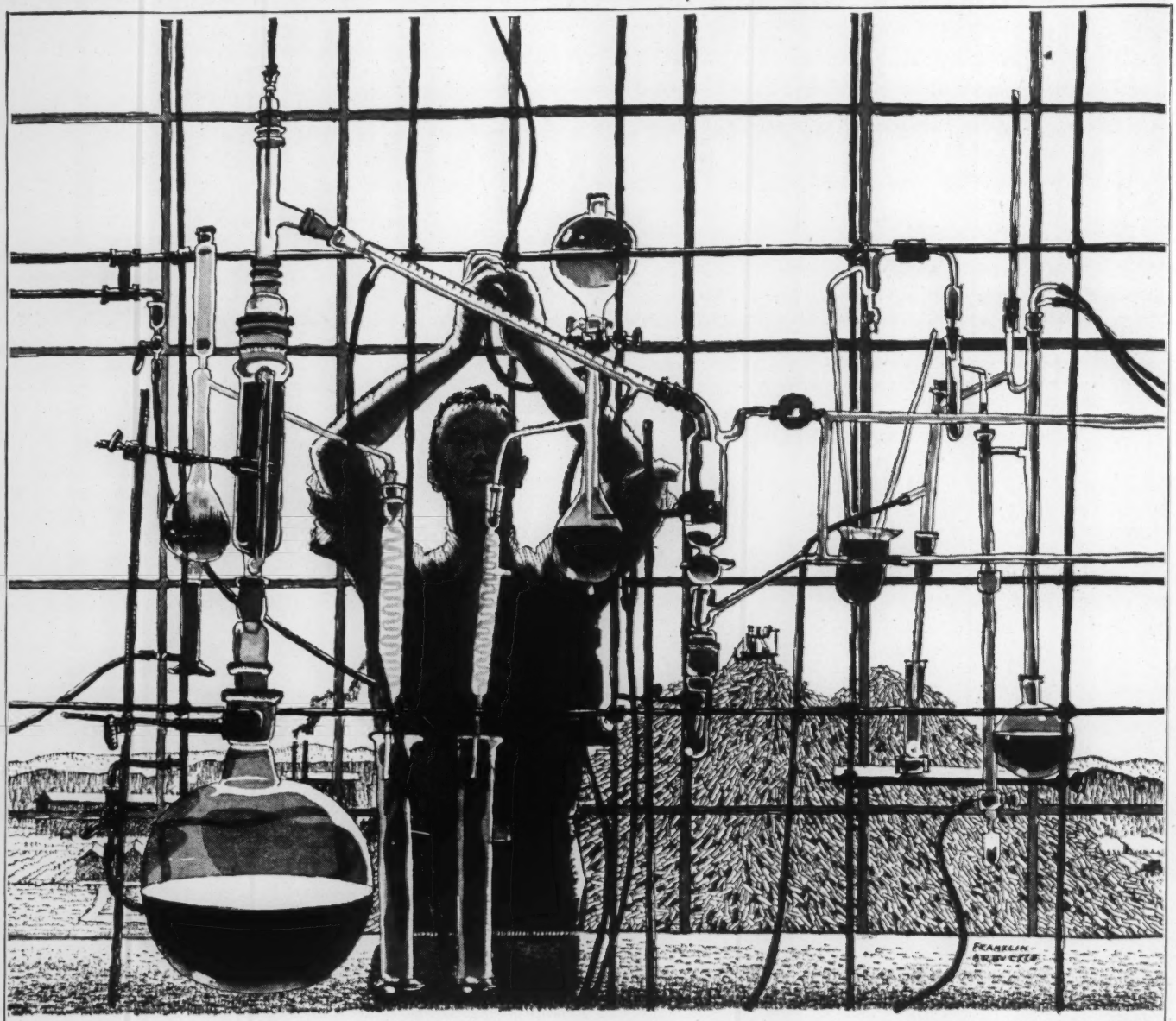
The decision of the Federal Government to appoint a Royal Commission to make a detailed study and analysis of Canada's long-range economic prospects has, quite properly, earned a lot of non-partisan praise. It seems to have been a bit of a shock to some members of Parliament, however, to learn that Trade Minister Howe and his colleagues do not have the course of the Canadian economy plotted for the next 100 years.

School Scandal

The wordy battle over Canadian education which started with the publication of Dr. Hilda Neatby's *So Little for the Mind* has now settled down to a sniping duel between the more stubborn advocates of this or that method of teaching. It is better so, because there is a more immediate problem to be solved in this country's schools, one that concerns the quality and numbers of people who are employed as teachers. Talk about methods of instruction is futile if no thought is given to the selection and training of those who are hired to instruct.

In every province there is a

SCIENCE AND RELIGION
By N. J. Berrill: Page 7



Drawing by Franklin Arbuckle, R.C.A.

Search for Secrets

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131 MILLS, SMALL AND LARGE, FROM COAST TO COAST

PP-34

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

shortage of qualified teachers, and provincial authorities have chosen to meet this situation by deliberately lowering the standards of qualification. Thus the teaching profession, one in which the highest standards should be demanded, is being degraded, and the vitally important primary education of thousands of children is being entrusted to young men and women who should still be in school themselves. In Alberta, for example, the provincial government has instituted a six-week course of "student teachers" and has cut in half the minimum training period required for certification of teachers. The same sort of thing is going on in Ontario, which even so has higher standards than Manitoba and the Maritime provinces.

The shortage of teachers did not come about overnight. If it has to be eased now by means of a shoddy expedient, it is because nothing was done years ago to avoid an emergency. The past cannot be re-lived, but certainly action can be taken now to stop the shortage from becoming chronic, and such action is the direct responsibility of provincial ministers of education. It is not salary scales alone which discourage young men and women from entering the teaching profession; there are many other factors, such as the conditions of work and the relations of teachers with elected officials. Provincial authorities must go much deeper into the causes of the shortage, and if they find that they do not have the resources to meet the situation, they must look for help outside their provinces. A 19th Century division of federal-provincial responsibilities cannot be permitted to stand in the way of the education of Canadian children in the 20th.

Foot in the Mouth

IT HAS BEEN quite a while since Canada has had a cabinet minister so wondrously inept in his speeches as Immigration Minister Pickersgill. This is a very odd thing, because Mr. Pickersgill is certainly not a stupid man; on the contrary he is highly intelligent, had a brilliant academic record, was an industrious civil servant and has the reputation of being an acute, quick-witted politician. Yet when he gives a public speech, he can be expected to make at least one blooper of majestic proportions.

Some people are described as being "accident-prone", and it may be that Mr. Pickersgill is "verbal blunder-prone". The latest example of this disability of his was given a couple of weeks ago in Victoria. It is clear that he intended to do nothing more than indulge in a bit of cracker-barrel patriotism, but what came out was this: "I don't believe any immigrant . . . no matter where he comes from, or how good he is . . . is as good as another Canadian baby"—a sentiment that will endear him to the suspicious little people who have conveniently forgotten their own origins, but will also inform every Canadian not born in this country that he belongs to some sort of lesser breed. Mr. Pickersgill may be sorry he ever said such a thing, but his embarrassment cannot possibly be any greater than that suffered by most of his compatriots.

The Front Page

BEGINNING in May, SATURDAY NIGHT will become a fortnightly instead of a weekly publication. This is the last of the weekly issues. The next issue will be dated May 14 and the following one May 28.

Present subscribers will, of course, have their subscriptions extended for the required period to cover the proper number of issues.

The format and character of SATURDAY NIGHT will not be changed, but the reduced frequency of publication will permit a stronger, healthier growth. Financially, fixed costs have become too heavy a penalty for producing a weekly magazine of this kind—postal charges alone, for example, are three times as large for a weekly as for a bi-weekly publication. Editorially, the change will enable still greater effort to be put into the constant striving for improvement. We feel sure, then, that this step in the continuing development of SATURDAY NIGHT will have the combined virtues of providing the reader with an improved product and eliminating many of the publishing problems.

Playwright

THE PORTRAIT of the playwright as a young man without a producer or a public is commonly accepted as the correct one. In the case of Marcel Dubé it's a false conception. At the age of twenty-five, Mr. Dubé has established himself as one of Canada's most successful writers. What is even more surprising, he makes his living writing plays, says that each of his ventures into the theatre has paid, and has an enthusiastic audience in Montreal.

Mr. Dubé first became known outside Quebec in 1953 when his play *Zone*, which had taken practically all the awards at the Western Quebec Regional Festival, went on to win at the Dominion Drama Festival in Vancouver. This year his play, *Chambres à Louer*, received two trophies

Jean Valade

MARCEL DUBE: Youth the theme.

and was adjudged winner in its region. Since then it has had a successful run in Montreal and will go to Regina to the Dominion finals in May. G. H. Behrens, writing in the *Montreal Star*, calls it a "contemporary Canadian drama which can hold its own with the best contemporary theatre anywhere".

Marcel Dubé was born in Montreal in 1930. He was educated at the Jesuit College Ste-Marie and while there wrote his first play, *Le Bal Triste*. This was performed at the Hermitage in Montreal by *La Jeune Scène*, a group of students he had gathered round him. In 1952 these players did his one-act play *De L'Autre Côté du Mur* and were invited to the Dominion Festival in Saint John, NB. The next year the Quebec Government awarded him a scholarship which took him to Paris and gave him the time to write *Chambres à Louer*. The scholarship was renewed in 1954 and he went to New York to study the American theatre. Between times he has written for radio and TV. His work is intensely concerned with the problems of youth: its immaturity and inexperience, its hero worship and "gang" instinct, its violent loves and hatreds, its ambitions and frustrations. That he has chosen to present these themes dramatically and has the innate theatrical sense for character and climax is a fortunate thing for the Canadian stage.

The Senate Vacancies

THERE IS LITTLE doubt that Senator William Euler took a long, disenchanted look at the state of the Senate before introducing his bill to make it mandatory for vacancies in the Upper House to be filled within six months after they occur. Here is the situation: there are 21 seats vacant in the Senate; no ap-

The Front Page

pointments have been made since 1953; one seat has been vacant for seven years.

There have been reports from time to time that Prime Minister St. Laurent wished to reform the Senate, that he wanted to make Senators of distinguished Canadians without regard for their political convictions. But there is another possibility. Can it be that his idea of reforming the Senate is to leave it to Heaven? If he waits long enough, the Senate will be abolished by death. In the meantime, if the object is to give the public the impression that the Senate is a luxury that can be dispensed with, this is the way to do it—to indicate that the Senate means so little to government that it can be allowed to bumble along to oblivion. Mr. St. Laurent could, of course, quickly end all speculation by making a positive statement on the matter.

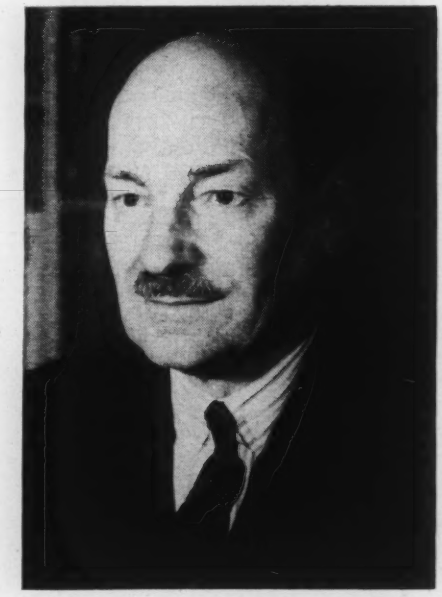
Out of the Light

WHY COCKTAIL lounges must always be dimly lighted has been a bit of a puzzle to us, so we were delighted to be given a new explanation by a friend of ours who attended the meetings of the Inter-Society Color Council in New York recently. While there he looked in on a panel discussion of lighting engineers who were arguing this question. All the old answers—that it induces a sense of intimacy, that a lounge is slightly subfusc and must be lit accordingly, that most people look best viewed through a glow dimly—were tossed aside in favor of one in the current anthropological vogue. It seems that when primitive man wanted to think, he went off into the lonely recesses of some dark cave from which he undoubtedly emerged with a new process for honing up his stone hatchet. Chinese philosophers and the mystics of the Middle Ages similarly retired into darkened seclusion to contemplate. Thus when man seeks the darkest corner of the cocktail lounge he is obeying an ancient instinct of the race. We hesitate to say that this explanation sheds any light on the problems of mankind, but at least it gives a sort of historicity to a long stretch of dim thinking.

Attlee in Canada

IT CAN BE nothing but coincidence that the visit to Canada of the Right Honorable Clement Attlee, leader of the British Labor party, came at the same time as purges of the CCF organizations in Ontario and British Columbia. Certainly Mr. Attlee has given no one, even the most suspicious of Conservatives, any reason to think that he has been meddling in Canadian politics. But there is no doubt that his presence here has been a comfort to the moderates in the CCF who, like Mr. Attlee himself in the United Kingdom, have to carry on a constant struggle with the extremists in the party. If nothing else, he has helped to weaken the impression left with the public after last year's visit by Jennie Lee, wife of Aneurin Bevan, that the CCF was made up of a motley collection of Bevanites, neo-Communists and Yankee haters.

None of this can be interpreted as part of an international plot to put a Socialist government in Ottawa (Conservative Leader Drew and a few of his supporters apparently feared that that was the purpose of Mr. Attlee's visit), and not by the wildest stretch of the imagination could Mr. Attlee's speeches in Canada be



CLEMENT ATTLEE: Modest man.

thought of as passionate invitations to Canadian voters to become converts to Socialism. Mr. Attlee has many great gifts of character and intellect, but the ability to use the English language powerfully is not among them. If one were to judge him only as a public speaker and writer, one would be forced to agree with what Sir Winston Churchill once growled: "Mr. Attlee is a modest man. He has so much to be modest about."

Staid and dull though they were, however, Mr. Attlee's speeches gave Canadians an opportunity of learning at first hand what the leader of one of Britain's two big political parties thinks about international and other affairs of more than domestic interest, and they also gave revealing glimpses of the man himself: a person of cool conviction rather than hot inspiration, of infinite patience and stolid persuasion, of subjection of personality to principle.

His main theme was the conflict between Communist China and Chiang Kai-shek, and western attitudes towards that conflict. Except for defining more precisely the Labor party's policy on the Far East, he said little that Canadians had not heard before—and, to a considerable extent, agreed with. Certainly he could have surprised no one who had paid any attention at all to the meandering path of Canada's policy somewhere between the positions of the United States and the United Kingdom.

A Battle Won

IN ONE CITY in the United States, the announcement that the Salk vaccine for poliomyelitis was safe and effective was greeted with ringing bells and shrieking sirens. Why wasn't the same thing done in other communities? For here surely was the most glorious sort of triumph that man can gain, victory over disease, ignorance and fear.

It was the decisive battle in a long and arduous war. What is left now is the mopping-up operation. The campaign against poliomyelitis started when the first physician tried to diagnose the disease that crippled and killed, but the first significant advance was made in 1909, when Dr. Karl Landsteiner, a Viennese Nobel Prize winner, identified the polio virus and learnt that it could be transmitted to monkeys. Forty years later, at Harvard University, Dr. John F. Enders found that the virus could be grown on tissue cultures in test tubes. Dr. Andrew Rhodes and Dr. L. N. Farrell, working at the University of Toronto's Connaught Research Laboratories, discovered that a fluid developed at the Laboratories, provided the best medium for growing the virus in the way demonstrated by Dr. Enders. Dr. Salk by then was working on his vaccine, and for him Connaught Laboratories produced the virus in quantity.

A year ago, when it became known that he had developed a vaccine that might be successful, Dr. Salk was besieged by people who wanted to know more about it. His usual reply was: "Every minute I talk to you is time spent away from the laboratory, time I cannot afford to spend this way". Only the men who send others out to die can afford time to talk about the winning of battles. Time moves slowly when lives are to be saved; each minute is paced to the painstaking checking and re-checking of every detail, every step in the deliberate labor of research. Tests had to be made with nearly two million children, involving the collection and collating of 144 million separate facts. There was no time left for talk.

We are living in the most exciting of times. The wonders of creation are being opened up to us as never before. If we can learn the humility that is needed with knowledge, and the wisdom that is needed with power, to what bright world will our children's children be born!

The Courts On Trial

Satirists Take a Sharp Look at the Law

"FOR SHE'D SPOKEN LIGHTLY OF ANOTHER LADY'S NAME" BY EDMUND BLAMPIED R.A.

The artist makes no exception of the law when he is bent on satire. Edmund Blampied, famed British illustrator, frequently portrayed court activities in animal masquerade. Often called the "English Daumier", Blampied was born in the Channel Islands and studied in London. His drawings of charwomen, theatre-goers and Billingsgate fishmongers won him wide fame.

"SOLICITOR": VANITY FAIR, 1872.

The artist's respect for the law is leavened by an awareness of human limitations. During the Victorian era, the English journal Vanity Fair *ran a notable series of legal caricatures.*

"AN INCIDENT IN COURT" BY JEAN LOUIS FORAIN (1852-1931).

A sense of proportion marks English and French social art from Hogarth onward. One of the most acid of modern French satirists was Forain. His comments on backstage, boudoir and legal life won him almost as much notoriety as was earned by his great predecessors, Daumier, Goya and Rowlandson. As a graphic artist, Forain had a profound influence upon pictorial journalism for half a century.

"TWO SOLICITORS" BY DAUMIER

Honoré Daumier (1808-1879) hated hypocrisy and injustice. As a poor youth, he worked in a law office and got a first-hand glimpse of legal practices. His work is a biting comment on them.

Is There Vital Conflict In Science, Religion?

By N. J. BERRILL

TO ASK WHETHER there is any longer a conflict between science and religion is a question whose answer would depend a great deal on who was answering and who had asked the question. The most unsatisfactory answer would be a simple yes or no, just as it would be if a person were asked if he were sober today. He could say yes or no as the case might be, but if that was all he could say then he would be most unhappy with the answer. And so it is with science and religion. The question itself is at fault, for the answer depends on what kind of science and whose religion.

Very few astronomers, physicists, chemists or even biochemists appear to have become involved in any controversies concerning religion. During the present century and the last it would seem that scientists such as these either accepted the prevailing religious beliefs or else made no public statements that were in any way disturbing. There was a time, however, when mathematicians and astronomers were more subversive than any other progressive thinkers, and while Copernicus and Galileo may have suffered no more than a little mental anguish, their calculations and celestial observations displaced the earth from its central place in the scheme of things and by implication all of its inhabitants as well.

In the seventeenth century the conflict between the new cosmogony and that of the Christian Church was profound indeed but in the end dogma gave way to observation and common sense and now few Christians if any are troubled by the thought that the earth and solar system as a whole spin somewhere in the spiral nebula we call the Milky Way, isolated in a vast expanding universe. In fact they are not troubled enough, for some of the implications are uncomfortable, to say the least.

The nineteenth century saw the emergence of theories of evolution, of which Darwin's was the climax, which proposed that life came to be what it is by a process of continual change from simple beginnings. The general theory took the place of an earlier interpretation of the fossil remains of animals found in the ground, which explained them as relics of a series of catastrophes preceding the Biblical Flood. The great strength of the general theory of evolution, as presented by Darwin and developed by his successors, is not so much a matter of direct proof as the overwhelming nature of the circumstantial evidence which supports it. It coordinates mountains of information which we would otherwise not know what to do with, which is the primary merit of any theory, namely to put our facts in order. The answer of any scientist to one who questions the validity of the evolutionary theory is: find us another explanation which will account for all these facts that we know about animals and plants. So far there has been no answer that has any meaning.

Probably there would have been no uproar from the Church if man somehow hadn't got into the picture himself. The theory of evolution would have slipped into place with other scientific theories concerning various aspects of the universe if only it dealt with daisies and worms and frogs. However, since the mystery of our own origin clearly interests us more than that of other living things it was inescapable that in spite of Darwin's own tactful reticence on the subject the question of human origin would be thrown into discussion. So the conclusion that mankind was also a product of the evolutionary process was forced upon all whose sense of logic was stronger than their emotional attachment to a set of religious dogmas.

The cleavage between these two groups has been one of the two main disagreements of recent times, between those who acknowledged the force of reason and accepted the conclusion that man not only has evolved like the rest of the earth's creatures from animals of a more lowly nature, but from some that must have looked and acted so much like monkeys that it is sheer cowardice not to call them by that name, and those who recoil from the idea and cling desperately to a literal reading of the first book of Genesis. In the days of our grandfathers, the conflict between zoologists and Protestant Christianity was hot and heavy. The question is to what extent has this abated and what other conflicts are there.

Reactions within the Church to the concept of human evolution have varied apparently almost in direct relation to the degree of Protestantism. The Roman Catholic Church has never been too concerned whether man was suddenly created at the end of a six-day period or whether the process took a million or a thousand million years, and recent advertisements placed in certain magazines by the Church emphasize this very fact. Within the Church of England opinion has slowly changed from the original violent opposition, when a bishop asked Thomas Huxley whether he was descended from a monkey through his paternal or maternal

Mill-

SCIENCE AND RELIGION: Both a passionate search for the ultimate reality.

fine, to a tolerance where a bishop has been able to preach the evolutionary theory from Westminster Abbey. Such uncompromising opposition as there still exists remains with the hard core of nonconformist sects, particularly in the Southern United States where the mere mention of the word evolution is prohibited by law in both teaching and textbooks; even in this year of grace a teacher in Tennessee has been dismissed for talking about it out of school.

Yet all this concerns only a matter of dogma and interpretation. Whether one regards the earth and its people as having been created in a short time or during a period too long for our imagination to encompass has really little to do with religion. It still leaves the question of how it all came to be created more or less up in the air and here the scientific and orthodox Christian points of view remain apart. This is fundamentally the question of the supernatural. The more general and orthodox view is that even if God created the earth and the rest of the universe by a slow process of evolution or by some faster method He still is in a position to intervene and change the course of events —in other words, He remains outside of and in control of the laws of nature. From this point of view miracles are possible. With this attitude scientists generally take sharp issue.

SCIENCE has its own faith to which it holds just as strongly as particular religions hold to theirs. This is that the universe as a whole, with all that it contains, makes sense and that nothing lies outside the realm of natural laws. God as the Creator or first cause is acknowledged by most if not all scientists, but very few admit the continuing possibility of interference. As one mystery after another is explained in a reasonable, that is to say scientific manner, less and less is left for any supernatural power to supervise and at the present time only a remote first cause is left to represent a Creator God. Even this belief, however, is fading, for it implies both a beginning to the universe and an end, and while this phase and that may come into being and die down again, the whole is more and more regarded as having no beginning and no end.

This, in fact, is not even a question of belief but of words. To talk of a beginning and end of the universe is literally nonsense because the human mind cannot possibly conceive it, and to speak of what lies entirely beyond our thought and imagination has no meaning. It is just words, words, words, which is the source of most arguments and some of the worst. Men have died grisly deaths by fire and other tortures simply because they could not see eye to eye with ecclesiastical authorities concerning the meaning of the word God. We are concerned with truth and the

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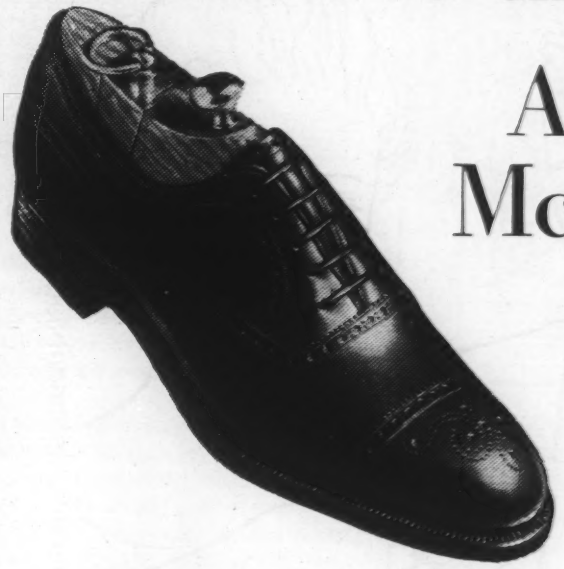

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names it goes by are not particularly important.

In a general sense, however, we can say that there is no conflict between the real spirit of science and the truly religious spirit. Each in its own way is searching for the ultimate realities, and dogma is a stumbling block to both. Science tolerates no dogma within its own field, at least not for long, and the right to question even the most cherished belief is fostered above everything else. Accordingly no good scientist is likely to have much respect for dogma in any other field of experience, and this is the only serious source of conflict between these two flights of the human spirit. If we exclude from this concept of science all the practical applications of scientific knowledge such as hydrogen bombs, television and the wonder drugs of medicine, the scientific attitude is one of humility, inquiry and appreciation in which both reason and intuition play their part, and this is as true of a scientist in Japan or India as of one in Europe or America. It has a universal quality which ignores race, nationality and geography, and has much in common with universal religion and little in common with those garments of religion which make religions regional or exclusive.

There is, in fact, no conflict between pure science and that heart of religion which is shared by Christian, Jew and Hindu alike. Both recognize that the spiritual qualities of truth, justice, love, humility and integrity are paramount and are as much part of nature as energy, matter and thought. Science and the pantheistic religion of Hinduism regard them as pervading all that we call the universe, that there is a unity in all things and what we call God is part of the whole process. It is more a matter of convenience for the benefit of our own understanding that we seize upon these intangible qualities of the spirit and set them apart from the physical world. We may look upon them as separate but that does not make them so and what is important is that we recognize them, not how we speak of them.

To a great extent, then, the differences between science and religion are fictitious if what we mean by science is that passionate search of the religious soul for the ultimate reality which he calls God. Only when science is converted into technology and becomes materialistic and when religion ceases to be the search for truth and says it knows all the answers do difficulties arise. But this is not true science nor is it true religion, for between these there are language barriers but no others. There is but one quest and science, religion and art are all on the same road.

Dr. N. J. Berrill is Professor of Zoology at McGill University and the author of Journey Into Wonder, *and other books.*

Foreign Affairs

Red Twilight Over Indonesia

By Willson Woodside

THE COMMUNISTS have given few better examples of how they can survive rebuff, and even seeming disaster, bide their time and quietly rebuild their strength, than in Indonesia. They failed in an attempted *coup d'état* in 1946. They were crushed—or so it seemed—when they proclaimed a "People's Republic" in Central Java in 1948. Yet two of the chief leaders of that uprising, convicted and sentenced to jail at the time, have survived to become, respectively, the Minister of Education and the Minister of Defence today.

That the Minister of Defence, Kusumasumantri, should be a Moscow-trained Communist whose family still lives in the Soviet Union, is the true measure of the peril of this struggling new country, fifth most populous in Asia, seventh in the world. With over 80 million people, Indonesia follows only China, India, Japan and Pakistan, in Asia; spread over a distance equal to that between Montreal and Vancouver, it holds a highly strategic position.

The key figure in this development is the Nationalist leader and President of the Republic, Sukarno. He showed his opportunism in serving the Japanese occupiers; and it has always seemed unfortunate to me that neither the Vice-President, Mohammed Hatta, nor the Socialist leader, Sjahrir, a kind of Indonesian Nehru, could gain the leadership of the new state. Sukarno has been described as an Asian Bevan, "a gifted orator, very vain, rather unscrupulous, with a strong will to power". Under his regime the Communists have been able to capture control of the federation of labor unions, elections have been postponed for years, an anti-Communist government has been forced out of power and the present premier, Ali Sastroamidjojo, is maintained in power by Communist votes in parliament.

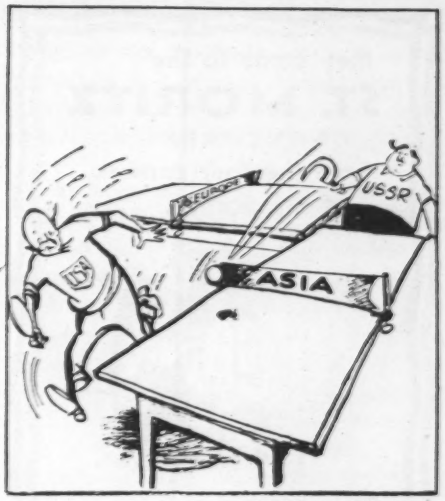
The situation is described by a highly competent expert in a recent number of the New York liberal weekly, *New Leader*. The writer, Hasan Muhammed Tiro, was secretary to the Prime Minister in 1949-50, and head of the Research Department in the Indonesian Embassy in Washington from 1950 to 1954. He resigned that position in protest against the policies of the present government, and is now at Columbia University. The move which has most alarmed him, apparently, is the removal last month of the head of the Secret Police, a member of the anti-Communist Masjumi Party (Moslem, and usually considered the largest in the country), and his replacement by a Communist.

This has prepared a situation somewhat comparable to that in Czechoslovakia before the Communist coup of February, 1948. The secret police and the army are, as has been said, in the control of Communists. The Minister of Justice is a fellow-traveller who participated in the Budapest Peace Conference, as the Minister of Labor and the Minister of Welfare were at the Peking Peace Conference. The Foreign Minister, Sunario, helped circulate the Stockholm Peace Petition.

This fellow-travelling government has removed the Mayor of Djakarta and the Governors of Central Java and Northern Sumatra for their anti-Communist stand. It has done the same with the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, the Chief of Staff of the Army, and several divisional commanders. It has praised and promoted the pro-Communist officers who denounced and arrested their superiors.

If the Communists still continue to postpone the attempt at a new coup, it is not only because of the long-planned Afro-Asian Conference, but because a united front of all anti-Communist Moslem forces was formed towards the end of 1953 and holds a considerable part of the country in its control. Tiro lists North Sumatra, parts of West and Central Java, part of Borneo, and South and Central Celebes as the areas under *de facto* control of the Moslem forces headed by the former Governor of Sumatra, Tengku Daud Beureueh.

When the Sastroamidjojo regime sought to have parliament declare this anti-Communist front an outlaw organization, both the Moslem Masjumi party, largest in the country, and the Socialists of Sjahrir walked out. These two parties would probably be able to win a majority and form a stable anti-Communist government, if the long-postponed elections were held—which is sufficient explanation why the present regime and its fellow-travelling allies continue to postpone the vote.



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Political Storms on the Prairies

By John A. Stevenson

THE HIGH COMMAND of the Liberal party has reason to be worried about unhappy developments for its fortunes in Saskatchewan, formerly one of its great strongholds. Their origin is an old feud between that redoubtable veteran, the Hon. James G. Gardiner, the Federal Minister of Agriculture, and Walter Tucker, MP, now resuming the career at Ottawa he interrupted in 1948 to head, as provincial leader, a singularly unsuccessful crusade against the ruling CCF Ministry of Premier T. C. Douglas.

Mr. Tucker and his friends firmly believe that a malodorous aroma from the activities of the political machine that Mr. Gardiner created has cost the Liberal party the favor of the voters of Saskatchewan. So, when Mr. Tucker resigned the provincial leadership and a convention was called to choose a successor, they exerted their influence successfully to frustrate the aspirations of Wilfrid Gardiner, a son of the Hon. James, and achieved the election of Hamilton McDonald.

Now Mr. McDonald had been elected for the Moosomin division in 1953 as a political hybrid with the label "Liberal-Progressive-Conservative". Since his original affiliations had been Tory, his acceptance of the Liberal leadership naturally infuriated his old associates. But apparently, while he was the nominee of the anti-Gardiner Liberals, he soon discovered that Mr. Gardiner had a firm control of the purse strings of the party and that they would not be unloosed for his benefit if he remained a political bedfellow of the Tuckerites and failed to show an appropriate respect for Mr. Gardiner Sr. as the "boss" of Liberalism in the prairie country. So evidence that Mr. McDonald has become a zealous henchman of Mr. Gardiner has produced a furious row inside the provincial Liberal party; the secretary of its provincial association has resigned, one of its past Presidents, Dr. Russell Partridge, has protested against what he calls "interference" with the local organization, and there has been in the local papers a spate of bitter recriminations between the malcontents and the defenders of Mr. McDonald, who has had to face the unpleasant accusation that he has been "brainwashed" by Mr. Gardiner and his allies.

This domestic cafuffle inside the Liberal party delights the heart of Premier Douglas and his Socialists. To the directing spirits of the Social Credit party it seems to present a heaven-sent opportunity. They think that, if the Liberal party is "by schisms rent asunder and heresies distressed", it will be incapable of functioning effectively as the local champions of free enterprise, and they see a vacuum, which they are eager to fill. Having secured power in Alberta and British Columbia, control of Saskatchewan is their next natural target, but unfortunately they have been unable to discover a leader among their own flock.

It is understood that they first tried without success to beguile into their camp Ross Thatcher, now a restless political maverick in the ranks of the CCF. It is definitely known that they next tried their wiles upon Robert Kohaly, the solitary representative of the Progressive Conservative party in the legislature of Saskatchewan and proffered him allurements in the shape of generous campaign funds if he would abandon his party and become the provincial bellwether of the Social Crediters of Saskatchewan. Mr. Kohaly, an ambitious young man, being conscious of the local feebleness of his own party, took a good long look at the baits offered to him and eventually decided that his conscience would not permit him to swallow them.

Intelligent Canadians should view with grave disquietude any further aggrandizement of the power of the Social Credit party. Their program is an extraordinary farrago of muddled economic thinking and religious evangelism, and the authoritarian mentality of not a few of their leaders is very alarming.

Left to their own resources, the Social Crediters would never be really formidable, but unhappily many leaders of business and industry in Alberta and British Columbia seem to have conceived the notion that they are now the only reliable watchdogs for the system of free enterprise and therefore deserve to be supplied with ample funds for the making of converts to their faith. The businessmen will live to rue their patronage of the Social Credit party. But meanwhile, with the funds that they make available, the Social Crediters are able, through their machinery of propaganda, to make a successful appeal to a substantial body of voters, who have either no capacity for thought or being disillusioned about all the older parties, are ready to give a new one a trial.

Spring Supplement

Books

The Writer in the Attic

By Robertson Davies

IN THAT VERY INTERESTING appraisal of literature in Canada which appeared as the Middle Article in *The Times Literary Supplement* on November 5, 1954, has engaged my attention, at intervals, for the past four months. It does not appear to have attracted much attention in this country; a few newspapers wrote mildly resentful pieces about it, and that was all. It was anonymous, as all *Lit. Supp.* articles are, and there is much to be said for anonymity; no writer's idiosyncracies and personal vicissitudes are then called into court to give weakening testimony against his considered opinions. I thought that it was an important appraisal of the problems confronting the writer in what Patrick Anderson has called "America's attic", and I agreed with virtually all that it said; but I do not agree with the pessimism which darkened it.

Is the present condition of the writer in Canada "more difficult than anywhere else in the English-speaking world", as the *Times* writer (whom I shall henceforth call X) declares? Why does he think so? Because we lack a cultural capital, it seems, and thus our writers have a provincial, rather than a metropolitan, consciousness. Does he really equate these terms thus—"metropolitan; large in outlook and sympathies and contemporaneous in manner"; as opposed to "provincial; narrow in outlook and sympathies and dowdy and old-fashioned in manner"? If he does, a great part of the history of literature argues against him.

Certainly it is pleasant for writers to know one another, and to exchange ideas, and metropolitan groups have often produced notable work. But these same metropolitan groups produce also a rabble of imitators who copy mannerisms but cannot capture inspiration; such groups can bring artistic death to those writers who are so gregarious that they talk their books away among friends, and write little. Literature owes much to the solitary provincial, doggedly working in an environment which is indifferent to his writing, though not therefore hostile toward it. He gets little impetus to work from his surroundings, but on the other hand, the impetus which arises from within himself is not likely to be deflected or tarnished by contact with other writers.

Unquestionably X is right when he says that there is little genuine literary interest among the greater part of society in Canada; this is true of all countries, and it may be that we are no worse off, considering our small population, than others. In its intellectual outlook Canada remains a constant twenty-five years behind the rest of the English-speaking world. Our country was not settled by people with any cultural interests, and we have developed only far enough to be bourgeois play-safers at the present day. This is certainly hard on the writer who wants to be fashionable—to be "in the movement". Poets must suffer particularly in this respect, for the public here is as hostile toward what is new in verse as it is to what is new in painting.

But what is new in verse is a question of manner only. The sources of a poet's inspiration and the alchemy that produces his song is the same today in Canada as it was when Homer smote his blooming lyre. And poetic inspiration of a high order has a way of making itself apparent, whatever the manner of the poet may be. If Tennyson were living today in Medicine Hat, he would not write in the melodious and hypnotic fashion that we know, but that which made him a great poet would speak undeniably in a fashion suited to his time and place, and we should know him as a great poet. What ails many Canadian poets today is not society's hostility toward their manner of utterance, but the stunted and rickety stature of their innermost spirit.

JACKET for Jiro Osaragi's novel.

The third element which X considers inimical to the writer in Canada is "the almost complete lack of discriminating criticism". On this point I wish to quote him at somewhat greater length. "The example set by E. K. Brown, Mr. A. J. Smith, and a few other percipient critics has had no effect on the majority of the reviewers of the provincial Press who must be held responsible for the health of literature, lacking as it does the invigoration of a national Press or a single national journal of any intellectual calibre. The reviewers fall into two groups: the first are the bored apprentices to journalism; the second are well-intentioned people attempting to foster Canadian literature at the expense of every literary standard."

There is a measure of truth in this, if you like to put the cart before the horse. Personally I deny that reviewers in the provincial press or anywhere else are responsible for the health of literature; this is to give reviewers an importance out of all proportion to their powers or deserts. The health of literature lies in the hands of writers, and my great charge against X's article is that it is a spiritless whine that people other than authors are not doing enough for literature in Canada. This is an agreeable form of self-pity, and like much highbrow self-pity it has some justification and a certain degree of intellectual respectability; but it is self-pity none the less, and that is a force which has never advanced any cause.

That aside, it is true that criticism in Canada does not amount to much, if we except the work of a few academic critics and *Letters in Canada*. And it used to be true that critics now and then thumped the drum for a Canadian book in a way which was not, in the end, good for the book or the country. But as soon as we have admitted the general charges, we must begin to make exceptions. I could name perhaps a dozen Canadian critics, some on newspapers, some on radio, and some in universities, who do work which is consistently on a level quite as high as either the *Times Lit. Supp.* or the Book Section of the *New York Times*. Of course, that level is not always quite so high as some people suppose, and anybody who reads those two publications consistently knows how shallow, how trite, how jejune and how hopelessly provincial and mutton-headed they can be, at

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their worst. But their general standard is reasonably good, and if anyone in Canada wanted to start such a paper here, he could staff it with Canadians, and have no cause for shame. But as his probable circulation would be 3,000, nobody is likely to do it.

For X to bring in the provincial press is not altogether fair, for the best criticism in England, at least, is found in six or seven London papers, published weekly in most cases. I know what criticism in the English provincial press is, because I have read a good deal of it over a number of years, and it ranges from the London standard to one as hopelessly stupid and illiterate as anything to be found in Canada.

Defence, however, does not dispose of the charge. Our provincial papers in most cases have not recognized any responsibility to provide their readers with opinions on literature, or any of the arts. But if they were to do so, would we be better off? There are about ninety daily papers in Canada, and I do not know how many magazines and weeklies. Where are they to find critics? Good critics cost money, but money cannot create them. Perhaps we should be wise to know when we are well off, and recognize that no criticism may be better than a flood of bad criticism.

As for the charge that Canadian books are immoderately praised, it was once true, but it is true no longer. The good critics of whom I have spoken do not lend themselves to chauvinist enthusiasm. But it is a fact that they understand some things in Canadian books better than foreign critics, and thus their praise or blame may take a direction of its own.

The position of the Canadian writer is not a happy one. But what writer has ever had things his own way, and in what country? Writing, when it has real quality, is questioning, critical and penetrating; or perhaps exultant and celebratory; or it may be a groping in the dark immensities of the spirit. When have these things ever been widely popular? Let us not waste time in regretting our lack of what the earth has never afforded.

The Canadian writer is free to write what he likes; because public opinion is indifferent to him he can be indifferent to it; because there is no coherent school or clique of critics, they cannot knife him if he flouts or disappoints them. In these respects the Canadian writer is better off than he supposes. Perhaps this is negative comfort, though I do not offer it as such. But I say that there is really nothing to prevent a Canadian writer from doing the best work that is in him. And that is the most important thing of all. Of course, if a writer has little or nothing inside him, the voluptuous patronage of the most indulgent prince of the most book-eager state could not add a cubit to his stature.

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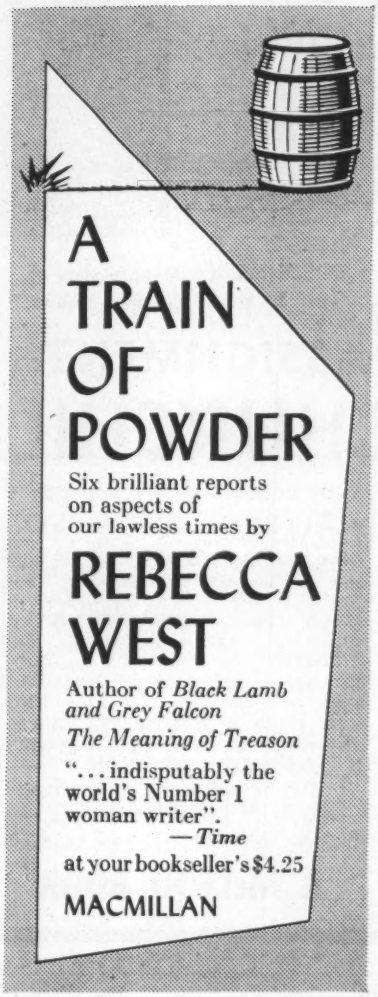

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Two Novels

A WORLD OF LOVE—by Elizabeth Bowen—pp. 244—*McClelland & Stewart*—$3.95.

The theme of this book is similar to that of Giraudoux's exquisite play *The Enchanted* — a young girl is drawn towards the spirit of a dead young man, before she finds a lover among the living.

Jane finds a packet of letters from Guy in the attic of an Irish country house, and is so enchanted by them that she seems to bring his spirit back to trouble all the members of the family. Jane's mother is Lilia, who was engaged to Guy when he was killed in the 1918 war; Antonia was Guy's first cousin, and loved him so dearly that after his death she relinquished her inheritance to do the right thing by Lilia; Fred, who is Jane's father, was Guy's cousin, though illegitimate. Jane's evocation of Guy is so powerful that he troubles them all greatly during a very hot Irish summer, and at last, at a dinner-party, he seems actually to be present among the living. In the end Lilia and Fred are somewhat reconciled to their life together, and Jane goes to meet her human lover.

This curious story is handled by Elizabeth Bowen with all the art and delicacy of evocation which readers have learned to expect of her, and what might have defeated a less gifted writer is turned to poignant strength in her hands.

FLAMINGO FEATHER—by Laurens van der Post pp. 328—*Clarke, Irwin*—$3.50.

The flamingo feather of the title is the sign by which a once-great African tribe, the Twakana, are summoned to a meeting to test a new leader. They have a potent tribal legend, or dream, that a great leader will appear to restore them to their former supremacy in Africa, and this dream is the mainspring of a Communist plot to lead them into an uprising. But the plot is exposed and overthrown by the hero, Pierre de Beauvilliers.

The story is admirably told, and the African color convinces. The author has made use of a device which recalls Conrad; after his melodramatic story is told, he tells us of the incredulity with which the story of the plot is received by British officialdom in Africa, who think that Beauvilliers is looking for glory he does not deserve.

There is much highly-colored prose in this book, which may strain the patience of a Canadian reader. But dare we, in our temperate country, say that the author's descriptions are overstrained, or that the African landscape, and the African political climate, do not demand such prose? This is a question each reader must decide for himself. The book sustains, but does not extend, Laurens van der Post's already great reputation.

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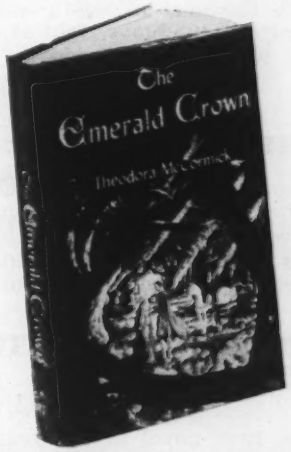

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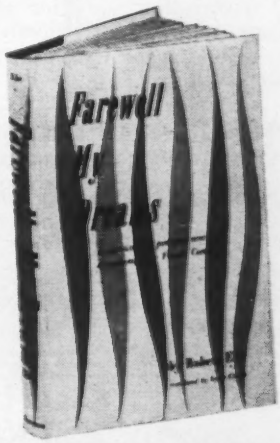

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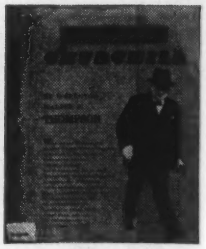

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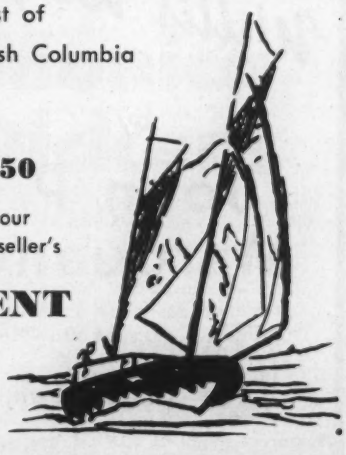

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HOMECOMING—by Jiro Osaragi—translated from the Japanese by Brewster Horwitz—pp. 303—*McClelland & Stewart*—$4.25.

Homecoming is the story of a cultivated Japanese who left his native land because of a money scandal, wandered over Europe for nearly twenty years, then decided to satisfy his yearning to go home. The war caught him in Singapore. In a brief encounter with a beautiful cabaret owner, one of the Orient's new free-living women, he discovered her smuggling activities. She betrayed him to the Secret Police, he sat out the war in jail and finally got back to Japan. There he was confronted by the daughter whom he had abandoned in her childhood and by the woman who had betrayed him. After this the book moves rapidly to an ending that is difficult and mysterious to a western mind.

On the face of it the story is only mildly dramatic, but this is a novel which is less dependent on incident than those we are used to. It has a gallery of minutely observed and skilfully drawn characters and an atmosphere that is enchanting throughout.

This author is described on the jacket as one of Japan's leading novelists and we are not surprised, for he writes with great skill. His prose is rich and various, with that cheerful calm, originality and polish that are part of the Japanese character. Its charm and grace are as far from the tortured efforts of some of our western writers as the Japanese tea ceremony is from our tea-bag in a cup of warm water.

FAREWELL MY DREAMS—by Robert Elie—translated by Irene Coffin—pp. 213—*Ryerson*—$3.50.

This is an examination, though a rather superficial one, of the personalities of two French-Canadians in early middle age. As boys they had shared romantic dreams of love and glory. Physical maturity and the war changed Bernard into a realist, a practical man of business and politics. Marcel was never able to come to terms with himself and with life; he remained a confused and groping creature seeking a guide, a purpose, a meaning.

The first part of the book is in narrative form; later we are given Marcel's diary to read, and while it does little to clarify things for either him or us, it does involve us in his predicament. We begin to share his wretchedness as his psychosis grows

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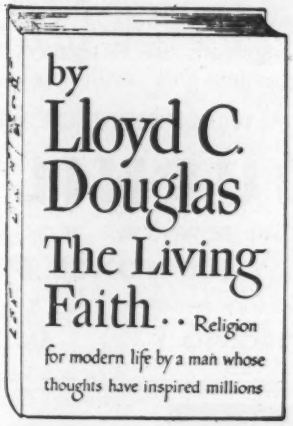

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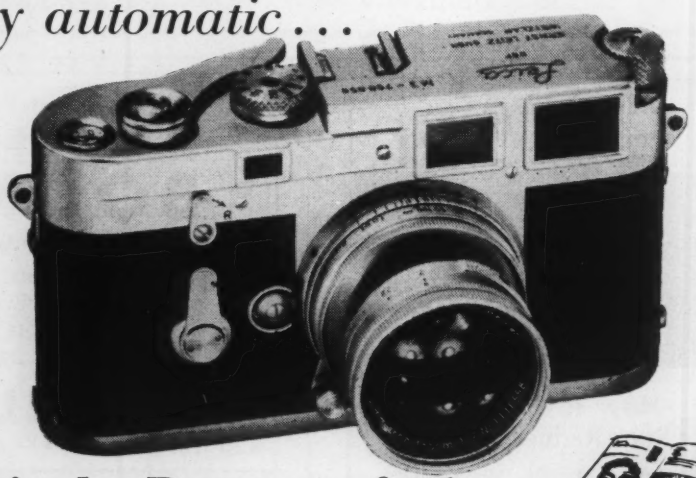
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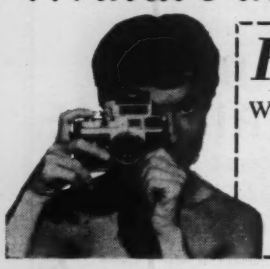
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and he shuts himself off from his newspaper job, family and friends. We could be even more sympathetic if he were not continually diving into himself and coming up with mouthfuls of muddy philosophy.

R. M. T.

Suspense and Spoof

PRAY FOR A BRAVE HEART—by Helen MacInnes—pp. 311—*McLeod*—$4.00.

Helen MacInnes is the Alfred Hitchcock of the novel, providing sensational stories for the intelligent reader, who likes his light fiction with a fashionable gloss.

In this characteristic story, the hero is Bill Denning, an American who has worked on a commission which traced Nazi loot and returned it to its rightful owners. He is about to return to civilian life when a former colleague, Meyer, tells him that the Herz diamonds are being smuggled to Switzerland for sale to a mysterious buyer. When Meyer is killed, trying to get information, Denning takes up the chase, to avenge his friend and to stop the diamond money from being used for Communist propaganda. The trail takes him to a Swiss valley where a group of international adventurers are at work, smuggling men of goodwill out of Europe to escape political reprisals. The climax of the story, of course, may not be revealed here.

The atmosphere of suspense is skilfully created, the characters are clear-cut, though flat, and the mention of communism provides a contemporary thrill.

B. E. N.

THE MOUSE THAT ROARED—by Leonard Wibberley—pp. 279—*Little, Brown*—$4.00.

The quiet, peaceful little duchy of Grand Fenwick (area 15 sq. mi.; pop. 6,000) finds itself in need of more money than is provided by its single export, a fine wine labelled Pinot Grand Fenwick. One of its few worldly citizens persuades his countrymen that the most profitable action for a country without credit is to declare war on the United States, suffer defeat, and be rehabilitated by America's well-known generosity. As a California wine-maker has been marketing a beverage called Grand Enwick, the proud Fenwickians need no further justification for their course; they declare war. The day their brig full of longbowmen enters the port of New York is the day of an atomic-raid alert and New Yorkers have all gone underground. The rest is history.

As he showed when he produced *Mrs. Searwood's Secret Weapon*, this author is a master of the gentle spoof. What an agile fancy the man has, what a gift for shrewd social comment! And there isn't a whiff of a wisecrack here, nor any whimsy either. Elaborate, unmalicious fun. Absolutely wibberley.

R. M. T.

Start of an Expedition To the White Desert

By JOHN GIAEVER: PART I

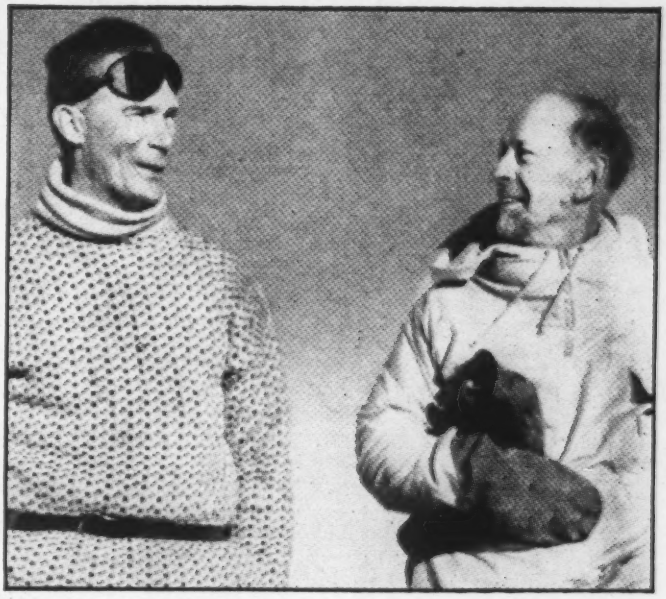
THE NORWEGIAN-BRITISH-SWEDISH Antarctic Expedition was neither conceived nor brought to birth in accordance with the classical formulae. In the days of the pioneer expeditions, the procedure was that some ardent explorer would see a task to be done, work out a plan and do his level best to publicize it. He begged money and support where money and understanding could be found. For us it was quite a different story.

The history of the expedition falls, as it were, into three periods. The first period covers the conception of the idea itself; and that occurred at a time when, during the late war, the Swedish glaciologist Professor Hans Ahlmann, in his Stockholm laboratory, was studying maps and air photographs from the German *Schwabenland* expedition to the Antarctic in 1938-39.

Even the ordinary newspaper reader (in which category I class myself) probably knows something about the recession of the glaciers in the northern hemisphere during the last thirty to forty years. We have read that the earth is now perhaps facing a new climatological epoch — a slow, almost insidious change in climate which *may* prove to be of the utmost importance as a factor in the daily life of ordinary folk, both for good and for ill, and most of us have followed the reports of the scientists with intense interest.

The German maps and air photographs of Queen Maud Land showed that climatic changes had taken place in the south also. The moraines under the mountain-slopes were a clear indication of this. Earlier expeditions to other parts of Antarctica had indeed made similar observations, but inland in Queen Maud Land the conditions were exceptionally suitable for more searching investigation, if only an expedition could be taken there. Otherwise very little was known about the glaciological and meteorological conditions over most of a frozen continent, which in the north would have covered an area from Alaska to North Cape in Norway. So vast a continent of ice must obviously have a strong influence on the earth's climate, and there ought to be some relationship between the increase or decrease of ice in the north and in the south.

Here, in simple outline, was the basis of Professor Ahlmann's plan. His idea was that an expedition to Queen Maud Land should be undertaken by Great Britain, Sweden and Norway. The territory being Norwegian, the initiative and leadership should be Norwegian. In 1945 he put his plans before scientists in the three countries, who welcomed them with enthusiasm. The very idea of an international expedition in the Antarctic was in itself enticing and new.



THE AUTHOR, John Giaever (left) and H. U. Sverdrup, on the roof of Maudheim, January, 1951.

The original plans were based on the assumption that the polar veteran Major-General Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen would take a party of from six to eight men down to the edge of the pack-ice off Queen Maud Land, in the Norwegian transport ship *Svalbard*. With the bare minimum of equipment, the party was to be flown by Catalina aircraft from the open sea to the Wohlthat Massif—a mountain group lying about lat. 72° south, long. 15° east. The intention was that the aircraft should land on the inland ice, just as Colonel Bernt Balchen had on one occasion landed on the Greenland ice sheet during the Second World War. Here the little group would dig themselves down in the snow and live as best they could for one year.

At this stage I was asked to undertake the leadership of this expedition, and I expressed my willingness to do so. Until that day in May, 1947 I had never dreamt of such a possibility, even though I had taken part in several conferences about the expedition. At once I began the task of drawing up lists of stores and general equipment of all kinds, while at the same time I tried to draft a provisional budget for the expedition.

During this time applications came pouring in from people who wished to take part in the expedition. There were hundreds of letters from all over the world—except Russia; letters from as far afield as India, South Africa and Finnmark. A Norwegian nurse offered her services, and a young Swede wished to join because he suffered from asthma and thought that with such a complaint he would derive benefit from the climate.

The plans were then radically revised and the program was considerably extended. This rearrangement took place during the spring of 1948, and gradually the new plans were agreed to with the hitherto unofficial committees in England and Sweden. In its main features the program followed the lines I shall now indicate. The expedition was to consist of from twelve to fourteen men who for two years would carry on research in meteorology, glaciology and geology, as well as map-making and other activities, from a main base to be set up somewhere on the *coast* of Queen Maud Land.

The first definite proposal, with a detailed program and estimate of cost, was sent to the Norwegian Department of Industry in May, 1948 by Professor Sverdrup. The Secretary of State, Lars Evensen, took the matter in hand at once, and the necessary appropriation was passed by the *Storting* early in the summer. Official invitations to share in the expedition were then sent to Great Britain and Sweden, and late in the autumn replies came in acceptance. At last the enterprise was on a sure footing.

The Norwegian *Storting* had assumed that the leadership of the expedition would be Norwegian and that the expedition ship was to sail under the Norwegian flag. This implied placing the enterprise under the direction of the Norwegian Polar Institute, with Professor Sverdrup as responsible head. It was assumed, moreover, that the head of the wintering party would be a Norwegian. The main outlines of the organization were agreed on at a meeting of representatives of the three national committees in London in November, 1948: Britain was to be responsible for the research in geology, Sweden for that in glaciology and Norway for the meteorological and survey work. In addition Norway would be responsible for the transport to and from Queen Maud Land. Collaboration far outstepped the limits of these broad categories.

Professor Sverdrup handed over to me the leadership of the wintering party—

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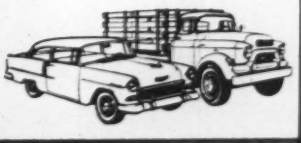

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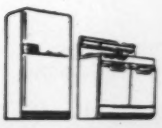

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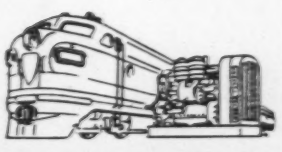

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probably by virtue of my position as office head at the Norwegian Polar Institute. Now I should point out that when a man is getting on for fifty he has usually passed his heyday as far as wintering in polar latitudes is concerned. All the same, I accepted the task joyfully. It is grievous to come to a full stop in an eventful life.

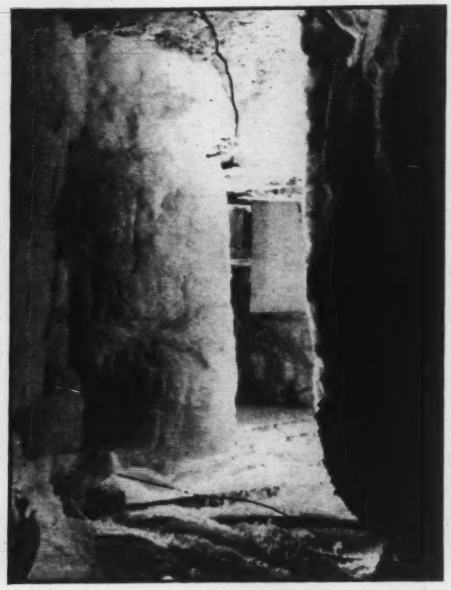
We had begun in very good time to draw up lists of stores and equipment; but it was not until the end of 1948 that a decision could be reached on how the buying should be distributed among the three countries. The British were to procure clothing, electrical equipment with diesel generators, everything to do with radio, sledging rations, weasels, some dog-sledges, tents, thirty dogs, and Alpine equipment such as ice-axes, ice-spears, rope and so on. Sweden undertook to provide the bulk of the provisions, the houses, special packing materials, stoves, cookers, Primuses, lamps, kitchen equipment and tools, bedding, medical stores, rifles with ammunition, outboard engines for boats, office supplies — and much more besides. We Norwegians became responsible for some of the provisioning, such as tinned fish, dried and tinned fruit and vegetables, fruit drinks and syrups, some dog-sledges and tents, all ski-ing equipment, gasoline, kerosine, lubricating oils, painting gear and boats, at least thirty dogs and dog-food, leather garments and sleeping-bags, weasel trailer sledges with towing wires (Sweden supplied two types of sledges). Norway, as I said earlier, was to procure a ship.

These are just the main outlines in the provision of supplies. There were many exceptions. Britain, for example, had to contribute tea, Norway coffee and Sweden snow-goggles and tooth-paste, fruit drops and throat lozenges.

The lists of stores and practical equipment, naturally enough, were to be my responsibility, no matter who was supplying the things and even if they were looked through and criticized by the committees in the other countries. Professor Sverdrup gave me a free hand.

Of course we knew very little about the physical conditions in Queen Maud Land. Of weather conditions in winter we knew absolutely nothing.

My policy therefore was to make full preparations for the worst, while hoping for more tolerable conditions. And when it came to choosing the formula for "allting absoluta djâvlighet" ("the last word in hellishness") in the matter of extreme polar conditions, I could find really nothing worse than Sir Douglas Mawson's *The Home of the Blizzard*, the account of the Australasian Antarctic Expedition of 1911-14. When there was any question on equipment or house construction, Sir Douglas's account was my "cookery-book"—if possible — seasoned with additions from Amundsen, Scott, Shackleton, Byrd and Nordenskjöld.



Wide World

A SNOW TUNNEL at the Antarctic base.

A point of special interest to the ordinary man, in an account like this, will obviously be the practical field equipment. In this province there was really something like a tug-of-war between the British and us Norwegians, while the Swedes "thanked Heaven they had no particular wishes". The British had their ideas with regard to polar equipment and we had ours. And the Swedes, all the same, certainly had their ideas too. With polar equipment, as with so much else, the problems have more than one practical solution. Very soon, however, we agreed to a compromise—to take out both British and Norwegian field equipment, and choose the best after entirely objective testing, "the very hard way".

The large amount of equipment we should have to take with us entailed use of fast mechanical transport. We chose weasels (snow-tractors), although experience of these tracked vehicles had not been entirely satisfactory. The weak points were the tracks; but our Swedish mechanic, Bertil Ekström, thought they could be sufficiently reinforced.

THE CHOICE of men is enormously important. For a winter explorer, perfect health is obviously essential. Only in exceptional cases can one afford to modify this requirement at all. But in other respects it is very difficult in normal conditions at home to judge of a man's further qualifications. I have seen the most cheerful of optimists fall into a state of melancholy brooding and home-sickness during a polar winter, and I have seen the most talkative and hearty fellows turn sulky and silent and limp. There is really no rule in the matter. I have seen an apparently delicate and nervous woman from the city stand three years of captivity every bit as well as any man.

The larger the numbers in a wintering party, the greater must be the demands made on each individual member. A Danish polar explorer once said to me: "Two men are ideal. Three men are too many. Ten men are hell."

There may indeed be much truth in this. But on the whole that aspect of polar expeditions is often, in my opinion, dramatically exaggerated — perhaps because the reading public have been well trained to assume that "the polar night" is bound to drive most human beings to the verge of insanity.

In our case the leader's task was a comparatively simple one. We had no great variety of choice. Time was to show, nevertheless, that the wintering party was composed of the right type of young man. Very few scientific specialists offered their services, and only one doctor. Providence willed it that the right men should apply. When it came to the laymen of the party, the matter was quite simple. I chose men I knew.

The composition of the party was as follows: John Schelderup Giaever, leader (Norway); Valter Schytt, glaciologist, second in command (Sweden); Gordon de Quetteville Robin, physicist, third in command (Australia); Nils Schumacher, meteorologist (Norway); Ernest Frederick Roots, geologist (Canada); Ove Wilson, doctor (Sweden); Gösta H. Liljequist, meteorologist (Sweden); Nils Roer, surveyor (Norway); Alan Reece, assistant geologist (England); Charles Swithinbank, assistant glaciologist (England); Egil Rogstad, chief radio operator (Norway); Bertil Ekström, mechanical engineer (Sweden); Peter Melleby, mechanical engineer, in charge of dogs (Norway); Leslie Quar, wireless operator (England); John Snarby, cook (Norway).

The expedition committee thought it desirable that certain of the members should go through some special training for the work they were to carry out. Schytt went to Switzerland for further study of glaciology. Robin studied seismic measurements at Kebnekajse, in Sweden. Together with Schumacher, he studied radio-sonde technique at Gardermoen in Norway. Swithinbank went to Kebnekajse for glaciological study and there received some instruction from Schytt. Rogstad was sent to London to make himself familiar with the radio sets. He also went through a course in telephoto work. Wilson learnt to drive dog-teams and took a course at the University College of Veterinary Surgery in Stockholm. He also went through a course of dentistry at the Dental College, and even learnt haircutting.

This is the first of six excerpts from The White Desert, *by John Giaever, translated from the Norwegian by E. M. Huggard. By permission of the author and the publishers, Messrs. Chatto and Windus Limited, London, and Clarke, Irwin and Company Limited, Toronto.*

Films

Mr. Crosby's Case History

By Mary Lowrey Ross

THANKS TO perceptive acting and clear-headed editing *The Country Girl* is an effective film which follows faithfully the now universal rule: scratch a stage character and you find a case history.

The case-history here is that of an aging actor (Bing Crosby), who attempts a stage come-back against the drag of evasions, appetite and self-delusion. The therapists are his wife (Grace Kelly) and his director (William Holden), both working grimly at cross purposes. Eventually their conflict is resolved. Mr. Crosby is redeemed and the way is prepared for an ending that might in less discriminating hands have been uncomfortably sticky.

Far from being sticky, *The Country Girl* emerges as slick as a whistle, with a slickness far more frequently observed on the stage than on the screen. There are moments, particularly in the big scenes, when the characters seem to be delivering lines rather than emotions, but the lines themselves have a sure theatricality. Dramatist Clifford Odets, who wrote the original Broadway play, knows his backstage grimly and intimately, and while he sometimes forces it into a pattern of his own choosing, the pattern never lacks authority.

While *The Country Girl* is a highly competent piece of stagecraft, most of the credit for the effectiveness of the picture must go to the three stars. As the theatrical director, William Holden performs with a drive and vigor that might have pulled the whole picture out of balance if Bing Crosby and Grace Kelly hadn't been on hand to hold everything firmly in line. It is an unusually heavy assignment for Miss Kelly, but she handles it easily, giving dignity and strength to a role that might easily have slipped into the bathos of soap opera martyrdom. Most impressive of all is Bing Crosby, whose hapless Frank Elgin is the definitive stage lush, self-loving, self-pitying, and self-destroying. His work here may not have won him an Academy Award, but for depth and perception it is easily the best performance in an exceptionally well acted picture.

Grace Kelly did, of course, win the Academy Award, and on the whole it seems to have fallen into good hands. For a while it looked as though Miss Kelly's rapid and dizzying promotion to the position of First Lady of the Screen depended less on her screen performances than on her special enhancements as a lady. In contrast to some of her screen competitors she certainly presented a figure of sensational reticence. Her acting in *The Country Girl* is still notably contained, but her reticences are beginning to imply something more stimulating than the quiet reserves of well-bred behavior.

Paramount

CROSBY & KELLY: Sure theatricality.

A Man Called Peter, screen version of Catherine Marshall's biography, should satisfy the rather restive Protestant moviegoers who feel that their church has been slighted over the years in favor of the pageantry and splendors of Roman Catholicism. The story of the Scottish immigrant who rose to be chaplain of the U.S. Senate is CinemaScopic, Technicolored and two hours long—which means that Peter Marshall's story has been given the full treatment. It is an unusually admirable subject, but you may feel before it is over that the picture might have been improved still further by a little judicious cutting.

It's a simple, fervently related story, which begins with the hero's Scottish conversion and carries him through his early struggles for education in America, his occasional difficulties with wealthy recalcitrant parishioners, his growing triumphs as an inspirational preacher. The Marshall role is played by Richard Todd with fine vigor and style.

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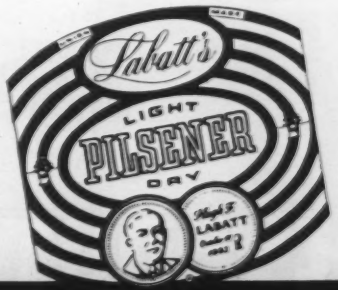

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Chess Problem

By "Centaur"

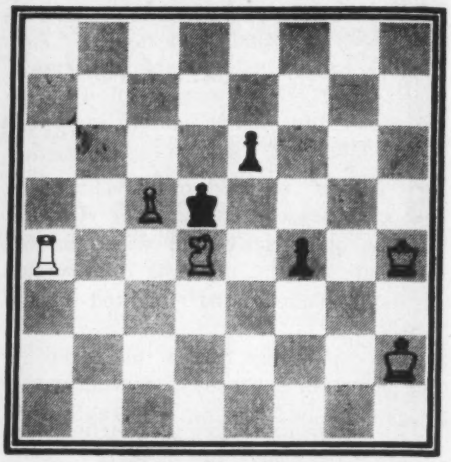
WORD COMES of the death of Arthur William Daniel of Wanstead, Essex, the sixth eminent composer to pass on of late. He was born at Fenton near Stoke-on-Trent in 1878, and was a successful pharmacist. His output of some 1,750 problems includes works in two to five moves, stalemates and other long compositions and exquisite end-games. He is credited with 150 tourney honors.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 114.

Key-move 1.B-Q7, threatening 2.RxR mate. If Kt-Kt5; 2.QxB mate. If Kt-B6; 2.P-K4 mate. If Kt-B3; 2.B-K6 mate. If Kt-K3; 2.QxP mate. If RxR; 2.Q-B5 mate. If R-K4; 2.R-Q6 mate. If B-K5; 2.Q-Kt5 mate. This is a masterly two-mover. Solvers should note the many lines that have to be kept open.

PROBLEM NO. 115, by A. W. Daniel.

Black—Three Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.
White mates in three.

•

See the Light?

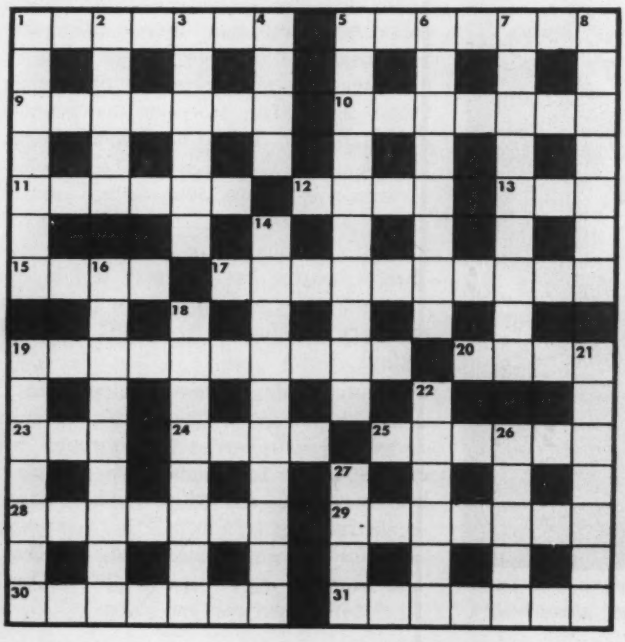
By Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. British air force angle? (7)
5. Moves not made by those going steady. (7)
9. Steamship I've taken to follow mother. (7)
10. He flies in the face of the first of 5D. (7)
11. Where to find fish bones a foot long? (6)
12. See 13.
13. 12. The earth we walk on? (7)
15. Is the head man, perhaps, shaken by them? (4)
17. "So Big", in the style of 18, not Ferber. (10)
19. Teas in bars would be a change for them, no doubt. (10)
20. I bid the same. (4)
23. Company? (3)
24. Change direction — with the swallows, perhaps. (4)
25. Does it taste twice as good in France? (6)
28. French horns take the tune—from the "Pirates", perhaps. (7)
29. Just the same it's a new form for the painter. (7)
30. The view of a scene's changed from boxes, as it were. (7)
31. Yet surprisingly the last word in this book is "icon". (7)

DOWN

1. Stays—or what's left of them? (7)
2. They help to lighten our darkness. (5)
3. One of the hard things about winter. (6)
4. An extract from the editorial pages. (4)
5. Schweitzer cannot be numbered among them, as his recent prize attested. (10)
6. If you find this perplexing, it's what you must expect. (8)
7. It needs a switch to do what its name suggests. (5,4)
8. A way to avoid getting worms? (5,2)
14. They cause a sudden flood of domestic pets? (10)
16. I bop Chris in the church office. (9)
18. Did he show real bias in his writings? (8)
19. Art comes first to a heartless 3. (7)
21. Monte Cristo was sacked from it. (7)
22. Tore around in the five and ten in a whirl. (6)
26. Biscay is choppy without end. Sick on the Bay? (5)
27. The miller's daughter bore him. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Liberace
5. See 14
10. Spoon
11. Noiseless
12. Immaculate
13. Stud
15. Shrikes
17. Roomers
18. Rooftop
21. Blessed
24. Item
25. Mary Martin
28. Stage door
29. See 9
30, 16. Eartha Kitt
31. Tea roses

DOWN

1. Lassies
2. Bloomer
3. Runic
4. Candles
6. Oven
7. See 19
8. Resides
9, 29. Victor Borge
14, 5. Cole Porter
16. See 30
18. Reissue
19, 7. Open-air theatre
20. Pianos
21. Bay tree 22. Satires
23. Dancers 26. Amber
27. Leah (363)

Business

The Great Uranium Market And the Trading Pattern

By W. P. SNEAD

NOT SO MANY years ago uranium was a word people used while they groped for some concept of what atomic energy meant to the world. No one, at that time, dreamt that uranium would be the cause of the greatest surge of speculative trading in mining stocks ever seen in the hectic history of the Toronto Stock Exchange.

While trading records have been repeatedly smashed, with the volume giving those with longer memories unpleasant recollections of when the great oil boom went bang in the Spring of 1952, it must be remembered that the Toronto Stock Exchange is vastly different from the New York Stock Exchange, whose patterns were discussed here not long ago.

In comparison with New York, where all stocks tend to move in concert with the Dow Jones averages, the Toronto market is really a series of individual markets ranging from oil to gold. Each group can diverge considerably from the main trend which, as an overall force, is supplied by New York.

While the trend on the New York market, concerned with the lofty "blue chips", may seem far removed from the high-speed trading that goes too fast for the teletypes to keep up with it, the amount of American participation in our markets is influenced greatly by the action on the big board.

This American participation has appreciably helped the burgeoning growth of the lusty Toronto Stock Exchange. Each year has seen new issues join the list and 1955 so far has added them by the dozen. One of the most prolific areas has been the Blind River uranium camp. It has proved a mighty incubator, not only for new companies, but for the revival of mining companies that seemed, not so long ago, destined to moulder in the dormant files.

It is exciting to think that in a matter of months among quiet hills and little villages along the north shore of Lake Huron there should erupt one of the greatest mining booms ever seen in Canada. Money by the millions and men by the hundreds have been poured into the area to seek and mine the uranium that two decades ago was considered useful only for the coloring of pottery. It is stranger still to think that two men are responsible for this mining boom. They must take full credit for having set in motion the forces that have produced it and made the Toronto Stock Exchange the focal point of interest for so many people on this continent. One is Franc Joubin, the soft-spoken engineer who solved the geological puzzle of the Algoma ores. The other is J. H. Hirshhorn, the financier who has provided the financial strength that is turning hopes and theories into mines and jobs.

Many a speculator, too, has seen hopes and dreams turned into fat paper profits as more and more people scramble to get in the market. And here lies part of the answer to the puzzle of "how high is up" and how soon will it be reached. There are two keys to all markets — human nature and the old law of supply and demand.

Gilbert A. Milne

JOSEPH H. HIRSHHORN

Speculative markets follow a definite pattern regardless of what types of companies are involved. In their inception only the most experienced traders, perpetually seeking opportunity, are concerned. In their ending almost everyone with a dollar to risk is involved. These markets are far more a study in mass psychology than an academic appraisal of the basic worth and prospects of the companies involved.

The 1947-1952 oil market offers a case history which should be studied by all who are participating in the present market.

It took a few years from when oil was first discovered at Leduc for oil stocks to intrude much upon the attention of traders, for the New York market was slanting downwards in the 1946-1949 bear market. As New York turned at the end of 1949 to commence the major uptrend that still continues, confidence spread to all markets. With the climate for stocks improving, the oils appeared in greater numbers on the Canadian boards. Then, as new discoveries and new stories whipped up public interest, the bids for the existing stocks rose and new companies were hurriedly promoted to satisfy the swelling public demand for oil stocks. Came 1952 and oil was the magic word on Bay Street. The public grabbed at any stock with oil in its name; the cheaper the stock the better. (After all, one feels so much more important with a thousand shares.)

The outpouring of stock from the underwriters was too much for the available demand, even though it was great enough to force the tape to run late for long periods. By Easter the market was so saturated with offerings that it crumbled of its own weight and good stocks and bad alike came tumbling down. Then the inexorable forces of the market, which had only been held back by the hysterical buying in the final stage, commenced the grim process of sorting the survivors from the promotions.

Many of the elements of that final phase, when stock prices are lifted rapidly on outrageous hope, are present in today's market. New companies, embracing all kinds of mining in many areas, have sprung up like mushrooms. Yet, this total market has proved so broad, due to the great American participation, that it has survived several tape-swamping sessions and still appears capable of absorbing more stock before the saturation point is reached.

With New York again providing an upward lift in its rise to new highs, the demand for stocks seems still greater than the supply and the point of balance remains obscured in the future.

STELCO IN 1954

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

DECEMBER 31, 1954

(With comparative figures at December 31, 1953)

ASSETS

	1954	1953
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	$ 4,439,302	$ 4,175,018
Government of Canada and other marketable securities (market value December 31, 1954, $39,625,000; 1953, $29,544,000)	39,250,270	29,356,331
Due from employees on Government of Canada bond subscriptions (secured)	1,216,928	1,457,363
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts	16,986,613	21,038,498
Inventories, valued at the lower of cost or market, less reserve	33,284,298	40,954,174
	$ 95,177,411	$ 96,981,384
INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES		
Investments in and advances to associated coal and ore mining companies, at cost	$ 9,149,058	$ 7,562,854
FIXED ASSETS		
Plants and properties, at cost	$203,371,156	$195,743,938
Less: Depreciation and depletion reserves	132,562,838	119,029,845
	$ 70,808,318	$ 76,714,093
PREPAID EXPENSES	$ 431,781	$ 435,009
	$175,566,568	$181,693,340

NOTE: It is estimated that $23,000,000 will be required to complete approved capital expenditures, including the company's share of the anticipated net requirements of Erie Mining Company.

Approved on behalf of the Board,

H. G. HILTON
E. G. BAKER } *Directors.*

LIABILITIES

	1954	1953
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Bank loan	$ —	$ 10,000,000
Accounts payable and accrued	12,777,792	13,066,959
Provision for income and other taxes, less paid on account	9,285,977	10,534,075
Dividend and extra distribution payable February, following year	2,220,889	2,035,685
Serial notes payable	770,687	770,687
	$ 25,055,345	$ 36,407,406
FUNDED DEBT		
2¾% Sinking fund debentures due May 1, 1967	$ 17,192,000	$ 17,890,000
3⅜% Sinking fund debentures due May 1, 1967	11,975,000	14,225,000
Serial notes payable (amounts due following year included in Current Liabilities)	400,000	1,170,687
	$ 29,567,000	$ 33,285,687
PROVISION FOR RELINING AND REBUILDING FURNACES	$ 2,086,604	$ 1,434,757
	$ 56,708,949	$ 71,127,850

SHAREHOLDERS' INVESTMENT

Authorized	Issued			
CAPITAL STOCK				
5,133,328	3,701,850	Common shares — no par value	$ 18,395,750	$ 18,395,750
		RESERVE FOR CONTINGENCIES	2,588,673	2,588,673
		RETAINED EARNINGS — in use in the business	97,873,196	89,581,067
			$118,857,619	$110,565,490
			$175,566,568	$181,693,340

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have examined the books and accounts of The Steel Company of Canada, Limited and its subsidiary companies for the year ended December 31, 1954. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required and, in our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheet and the related statements of consolidated income and consolidated retained earnings are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the companies' affairs at December 31, 1954 and the results of their operations for the year then ended, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the companies.

RIDDELL, STEAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHISON
Chartered Accountants

Toronto, Ontario, March 4, 1955.

Statement of Consolidated Income

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1954

(With comparative figures for the year 1953)

	1954	1953
NET SALES TO CUSTOMERS	$176,571,148	$204,226,613
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS after deducting provision for depreciation and depletion, and all expenses of manufacturing, selling and administration	$ 13,483,839	$ 14,855,222
Add		
Net income from securities and profit from sales	676,117	397,399
	$ 14,159,956	$ 15,252,621
Deduct		
Interest on funded debt	928,897	995,181
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	$ 13,231,059	$ 14,257,440
The following amounts have been charged in determining the profit for the year:		
Provision for depreciation and depletion	$ 14,734,752	$ 18,990,437
Provision for income taxes	13,644,037	13,391,733
Contributions to Pension Trust Funds	1,790,000	1,700,688
Directors' fees	26,500	26,500
Remuneration of executive officers	329,300	327,633
Legal expenses	64,530	59,735

Statement of Consolidated Retained Earnings

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1954

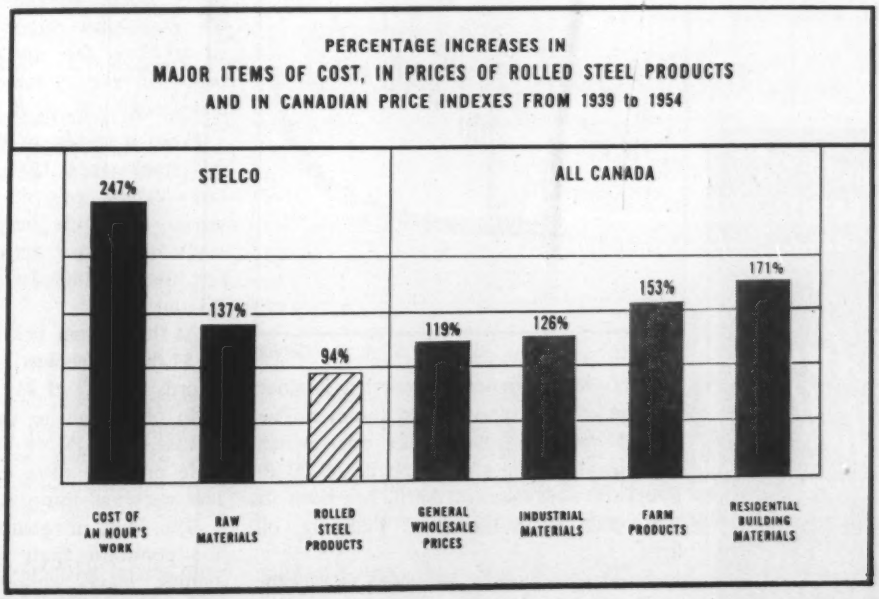
(With comparative figures for the year 1953)

	1954	1953
Balance at beginning of year	$ 89,581,067	$ 79,589,970
Add		
Net profit for the year	13,231,059	14,257,440
Difference between par value and cost of debentures retired	58,015	24,483
	$102,870,141	$ 93,871,893
Deduct		
Expenses — Plan of Arrangement	$ —	$ 78,448
Dividends declared (1954 — $1.05 per common share)	3,886,501	3,102,004
Extra distribution at 30c per common share	1,110,444	1,110,374
	$ 4,996,945	$ 4,290,826
Balance at end of year	$ 97,873,196	$ 89,581,067

A copy of the Annual Report may be obtained from the Secretary of the Company at Hamilton, Ont.

SOME HIGHLIGHTS

	1954	1953
Net sales to customers	$176,571,148	$204,226,613
Ingot production — net tons	1,556,921	1,894,742
Net profit	$ 13,231,059	$ 14,257,440
Net profit per common share	$3.57	$3.85
Taxes — income and all other	$ 15,602,870	$ 15,699,945
Taxes per common share — income and all other	$4.21	$4.24
Dividends and extra distribution declared	$ 4,996,945	$ 4,212,378
Number of shareholders	10,908	10,960
Shares held in Canada, percent	93%	93%
Expenditures for plants and mining properties	$ 10,563,679	$ 16,924,138
Materials and services bought and used	$ 82,340,596	$100,776,040
Total wages and other employment costs	$ 51,620,915	$ 53,224,601
Average per employee	$4,257	$4,092
Number of employees	12,125	13,008
Cost of supplementary employee benefits included above, including vacations, pension and benefit plans, unemployment insurance, etc.	$ 5,496,043	$ 5,482,635
Average per employee	$453	$421



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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of 30 cents per share has been declared on the no par value common stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending March 31, 1955, payable May 31, 1955 to shareholders of record at the close of business on April 30, 1955.

By Order of the Board
FRED HUNT, F.C.I.S.,
Secretary.

Gold & Dross

By W. P. Snead

New Hugh Malartic

I PURCHASED 2,000 *shares of New Hugh Malartic at 18 cents two years ago. What are the prospects for this stock and should I sell or hold?—D. D., Milton, Ont.*

At last report, New Hugh Malartic was listed as inactive with no work being done on its properties. Unless something remarkable happens with regard to acquiring new properties and new financing the stock appears unattractive. However, in the light of your heavy loss and the fact that the stock has "bottomed out" at 6-7 cents four times in the past it might be better to hold and hope than sell.

Bailey Selburne

I HAVE SHARES *of Bailey Selburne Oil & Gas. I have held these for quite some time and now have a fair profit. Would you advise selling now or holding in hopes of a further advance?—N. M., Toronto.*

While most trading attention has been riveted to uranium stocks and oil stocks have been left mainly on the sidelines, this stock has staged a very considerable advance. The accompanying chart shows

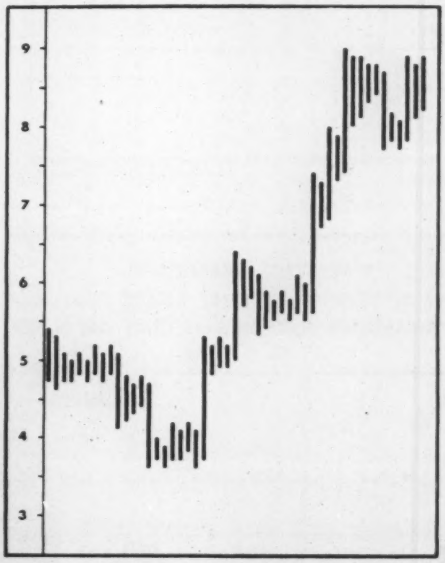

Chart by N. A. de Munnik

how far this advance has carried it since the low of $3.65 was set last summer. The principal factor behind this rise, which brought the price to a high of $9.00 in February and again in April, has been its participation in the great Pembina oil field.

As an outstanding oil stock, from the market point of view, and one of the few to move above the 1952 high ($8.75), it warrants an appraisal of the possibilities of the advance being extended.

The chart pattern shows that the advance has been made in three well-defined phases. The first advance extended to $6.40 in October and then for two months the stock traded in a channel between $5.40 and $6.15 until the supply in the old resistance level laid down over $5.00 was absorbed.

The next advance lifted the stock in three steps to the $9.00 mark in February and the final phase has been another channel centering on $8.50.

These channels, where both accumulation and distribution are at work, are the most difficult formation for the analyst to gauge. One must wait until a definite move either up or down is made before an indication appears as to whether the trend will continue or be reversed.

From the implications of this pattern, which shows that the selling has been consistently absorbed from the way in which bids have been raised after each minor decline, the opinion is warranted that the direction of the "breakout" will be on the "up" side. From its previous movements, two objectives can be estimated at $10.50 and $12.00.

These indications would, of course, be destroyed by a decline through the bottom of the channel. On the present indications, holding of your position is warranted with a "stop loss" just under the recent low of $8.20.

C & D Sugar

I HOLD SHARES *in the Canada & Dominion Sugar Company purchased at 22½. Do you think that the prospects of the company warrant holding this stock?—W. J. R., Montreal.*

From a review of the market action of this stock since 1947, the prospect of a large capital gain does not appear to be great. Since the beginning of 1947 the stock has traded between 15 and 23 and the low and high for this year have been 20 and 22¾.

At the present price of 22, the dividend of $1.00, which has been paid since 1950, affords a yield of 4½ per cent and as the ratio of payout to earnings is quite high ($1.00 out of $1.48 last year) there seems little prospect of a dividend increase unless earnings improve dramatically.

The lack of quarterly reports, an all too common fault with Canadian companies, leaves shareholders and analyst alike in the dark as to how the fortunes

of the company are progressing. With the annual report not due to appear until the summer we must draw what conclusions we can from last year's balance sheet.

It shows the company to be in a very excellent financial condition with working capital of $14.5 million, no funded debt and low liabilities.

From the market action of the stock, which is always the best tell-tale of what to expect in annual reports, it appears that the results of the past fiscal year will be good.

All factors considered, this stock seems to be a good long-term hold for investment purposes and a reversal in the general market, forcing the price down under 19, would warrant further purchases for income.

Winora

G I HAVE RECENTLY *purchased Winora Gold Mines at 33 cents a share. What are the prospects for this company?— C. E. M., Wexford, Ontario.*

After remaining inactive for a number of years, Winora acquired new property in the Blind River area enabling it to participate in the current uranium boom. Together with Sand River, a drilling program is underway to test the property and ascertain the uranium values that have shown so far. It must be remembered that although the properties are within four miles of Consolidated Denison there is no assurance that the rich ore vein continues into the claims held by Winora and Sand River.

In order to finance these operations an underwriting arrangement was entered into and this has provided most of the stimulus for the stock. Rising from a low of 15 cents this year, it rapidly advanced to 43 cents where a reaction set in depressing the price to 25 cents. Recently the stock has held in a range of 25 to 35 cents where, from a technical standpoint, a move could develop in either direction. Should the balance of the options outstanding between 30 and 75 cents be taken down, together with encouraging drill hope reports, it would not be surprising to see the resumption of another advance. The best indication of this would be the breaking of its old resistance point of 35 cents. Conversely, should property news be unfavorable and the options terminated, the stock would lose its support and would probably drift lower.

Spanish American Mines

G WHAT WOULD *you advise regarding the speculative use of $3,000 in uranium stocks? Which of the two of Consolidated Denison and Spanish American would you consider the best? — M. A., Regina.*

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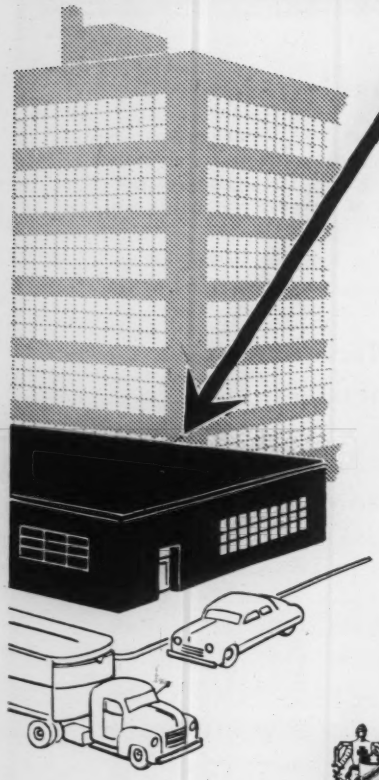

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a $22 million debenture issue, it appears that speculative attention will tend to shift away from this stock on the basis of "the news is out".

Spanish American, whose property adjoins on the south that of Consolidated Denison, appears to hold much geological promise from the preliminary drilling that has been done and much more news-making potential with the large-scale drilling program underway.

Another factor, and one that must always be considered in any speculative situation, is that the company is under the control of the very powerful Hirshhorn interests who have provided the initial $1,362,500 of financing.

These factors, in combination, give the stock a good speculative rating at this time when distribution of the shares has just begun.

One must remember that speculation in mining stocks affords not only the possibility of profits, but also of losses. No one can foretell the value of the property until the drilling program proves the correctness of the geological theories which indicate that the ore conditions prevailing at Algom and Consolidated Denison continue to the south.

The limited trading in the stock, which so far has consisted of a narrow band along the $3.00 level, affords no chart pattern as yet from which to make any price estimates, but from the standpoint of pure speculation, it is preferable to take a position in a stock that is just appearing on the market than one in which distribution has been completed. Thus the taking of a position here seems well warranted.

In Brief

IS THERE *any chance of Port Coldwell Mines stock being any good?—E. N., Montreal.*

Yes, if it ever comes out of the deep freeze.

CAN YOU GIVE *me any information as to what became of Corona Gold Mines? —A. J., Brandon, Man.*

It went the same way as the five-cent cigar.

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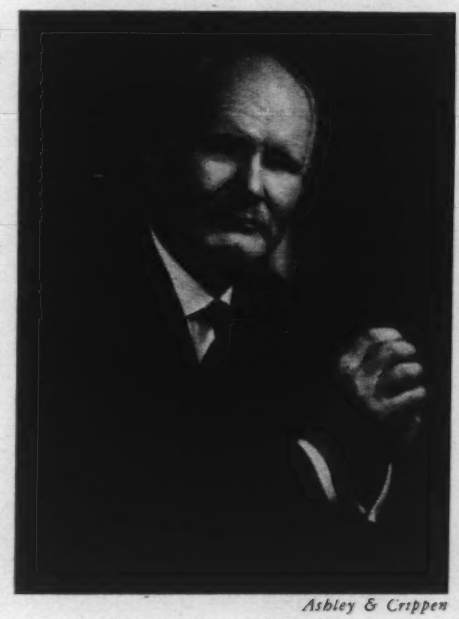
Who's Who in Business

Dignified Trading

By John Irwin

JAMES POMEROY ANDERSON, president of Dunlop Canada Limited, is a comparative newcomer to Canada with nearly 30 years' experience in the complex rubber industry, mostly in India and other countries in the Far East, where he was manager and sales director and, latterly, chief purchasing agent for the Dunlop Group of Companies. There are Dunlop plants in Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Eire, France, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, India, Malaya, S. Africa, the UK, and the USA.

Since his arrival in Canada in the Fall of 1952, Mr. Anderson has been supervising a multi-million dollar expansion program which includes two plants, one to manufacture passenger car and truck tires and the other to handle latex foam products, now nearing completion at Whitby, Ontario.



Ashley & Crippen

JAMES P. ANDERSON

Born at Kilmarnock, Scotland, on December 8, 1904, the son of the late Rev. James A. Anderson, MBE, a former pioneer missionary in Central Africa, he attended a preparatory school at Malvern and Canford School in England "where I received the usual, orthodox form of education". Originally destined for a scientific career, he studied physics and chemistry at London University, but the death of his father ended his formal education.

Having a hankering to travel to the East, "a probable hangover from my childhood days in Africa", he jumped at an opportunity to join Dunlop and the spring of 1927 found him en route to India. There he remained, off and on, for 20 years. During his period as sales director in India, he took a leading part in the affairs of the European community, being vice-chairman of their, then, powerful Association and, for two years, was a member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, "at a particularly interesting and lively period in that Chamber's history".

Towards the end of 1938 he returned to England, but shortly after the outbreak of war was recalled to India and in the spring of 1940, was appointed by the Government of India a Deputy Director-General of Supply and as such was Controller of rubber, chemicals, vehicles and forests. His services were recognized in 1946 by the award of the CBE.

After the war, he rejoined Dunlop in England as Chief Purchasing Agent, at a time when raw material shortages all over the world were the main post-war problems facing Dunlop factories. He held that important post until he came to Canada in October, 1952.

A tall, soft-spoken, well-groomed man, with almost old-world courtesy and a warm sense of humor, he conducts the $20 million enterprise from a large, comfortably furnished office above the plant in Toronto. He holds forthright views on business and his international background gives what he has to say an authoritative ring. He deplores the development of excessive cut-throat competition—of over flamboyant advertising and come-on gimmicks in business. He ventures to believe that some measure of reasonable resale price maintenance is a necessary foundation to sound, solid, decent and dignified trading and that the absence of it in the end benefits nobody.

With his wife, Gwendolyn, whom he married in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, and their four sons (their only daughter is a nurse in England), he lives in Forest Hill Village, in Metropolitan Toronto.

They are great lovers of the open country. Shortly after his arrival, he bought a farm, "where we can ride, walk, or just laze to our heart's content", in the Hockley Valley near Orangeville, Ontario.

He isn't home as much as he would like to be—he has flown the Atlantic more than half-a-dozen times in the past couple of years. His work is "stimulating and rewarding" but it is, frankly, a means to an end and not an end in itself.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No. 271

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of THIRTY-SEVEN AND ONE-HALF CENTS per share upon the outstanding capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter payable at the bank and its branches on and after WEDNESDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE, 1955, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30TH DAY OF APRIL, 1955, shares not fully paid for by the 1ST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1955, to rank for the purpose of the said dividend to the extent of the payments made on the said shares and from the dates of the respective payments.

By Order of the Board.

T. H. ATKINSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., April 12, 1955.

Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act 1932

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The Regina Home of Mr. Justice D. A. McNiven and Mrs. McNiven

DRAMA ENTHUSIASTS will be converging on Regina the week of May 9 for the finals of the Dominion Drama Festival and one centre of entertainment will be the home of the National President, Mr. Justice D. A. McNiven. Photographed here are two views of the McNiven livingroom, with Mrs. McNiven shown in the photograph below.

Photos: Howard

THE WALLS of this pleasant room are grey. The oriental rug is a rose-beige and the rich deep rose of the upholstery of the chair and sofa add warmth and invite relaxation.

MARJORIE WILKINS CAMPBELL has twice won a Governor General's Literary Award. Four years ago she won it for creative non-fiction with her *The Saskatchewan* (Clarke Irwin) and in the awards just recently announced her *The Nor'westers* (Macmillan) was considered the best in the juvenile field.

Mrs. Campbell was born in England and was just a child when her family settled near Qu'Appelle, Sask. She is married to Dr. Angus Campbell, Professor Emeritus of Oto-laryngology at the University of Toronto. They live in an apartment in Toronto but Mrs. Campbell leaves it frequently to explore the country she writes about. She has travelled all over Saskatchewan and has visited all the sites of the original fur trading posts of the early Northwest Company, from the Saguenay to the Columbia and from Grande Portage to the Peace River. "To date I've covered as much ground as Alexander Mackenzie did in his day," Mrs. Campbell says. Her first book, *The Soil Is Not Enough* was published in 1939, and another book, *Ontario,* appeared in 1953.

In the photographs on this page, Mrs. Campbell appears (top left) in front of a silk screen print of A. Y. Jackson's "The Smokey and the Peace", which hangs above the dining-room sideboard. In the photograph underneath, she is at her typewriter, with some of the books she uses for research showing on the shelves above. Below, she is at leisure in a corner of her livingroom, with its white stone fireplace, copper-rose broadloom, white curtains and chesterfield covered in a gold design.

Photos: Ashley & Crippen

Governor General's Award Winner:

Marjorie Campbell

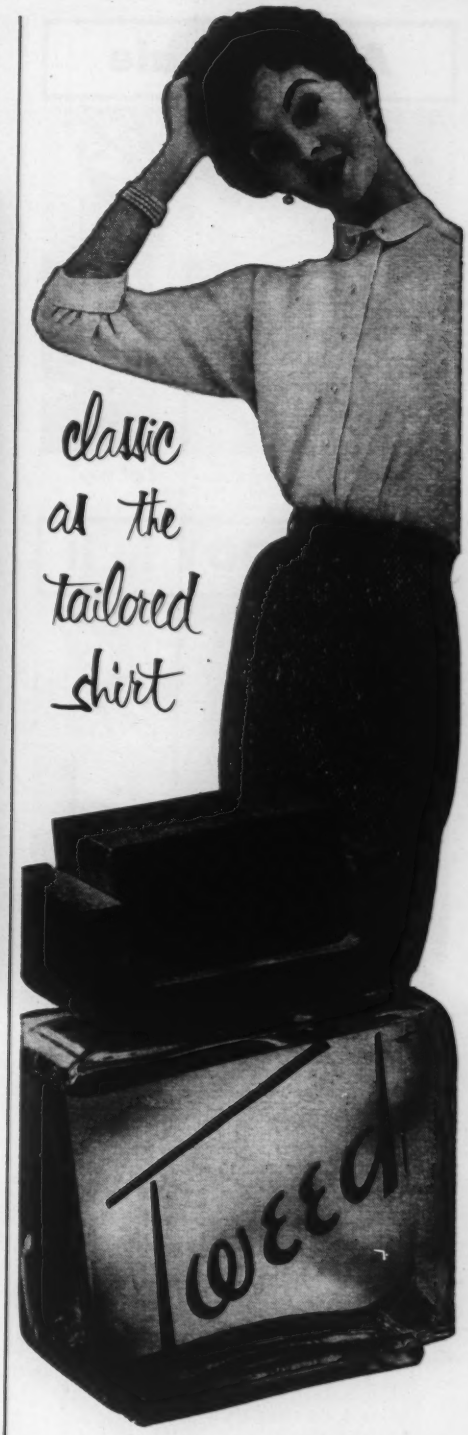
PHOTOGRAPHED *about to board the CPR's new fast transcontinental train is Toronto model, Betty Warner, wearing a champagne mink stole over a beige hand-woven Irish tweed suit, available at Toronto Eaton's.*

"A Vacation Trip Across Canada"

IDEA THIS WEEK the CPR's new luxury scenic-domed train, *The Canadian,* went into service and clipped 12 to 16 hours off the continental run. In its honor, members of the Canadian and U.S. fashion press were invited to New York as guests of the Budd Company of Philadelphia, builders of the train. There they saw a fashion show, and later another in New Hope, Pa. (they were taken there by one of the new CPR trains), arranged in conjunction with *Vogue* magazine and its "Canada Land Cruise" issue. On the train four Canadian models showed travel clothes from Eaton's, Holt Renfrew's, Morgan's and Simpson's.

Photos: courtesy Toronto Eaton's

THIS LUGGAGE SET *is the "Sky-Rider" by McBrine and is obtainable at Toronto Eaton's. It is in palomino color and includes a 21-inch wardrobe ($37.50), 24-inch pullman ($32.50), 13-inch squat traincase and an 18-inch overnight (each, $22.50).*



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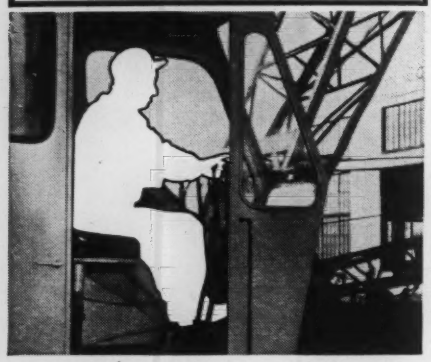
A MAN'S ale



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with BODY in it

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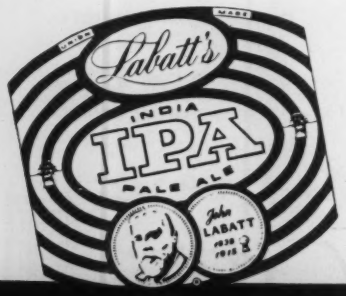

The swing is definitely to

LABATT'S

Letters

Paternalism

WHAT A SAD decay of parental authority is underscored in the report that the BBC television network will remain off during certain hours as an aid to home life! It's a completely unrealistic approach, of course, but nevertheless I would like to see the CBC give it a try too. With the government assuming more and more the role of *pater familias*, we might as well go the whole way and have it tell us when to eat our meals, retire and rise.

Vancouver, BC. GERALD FISHER

Democracy

THE EARL OF CARDIGAN makes a good point about democracy. Too often equal opportunity is equated with equal mediocrity. Nowhere is this more evident or more to be deplored than in our school system which in our democratic system holds the bright child below his proper achievement.

Edmonton, Alta. AGNES CARTER

DON'T EXPECT me to shed any tears over the sad case of the Labour Member for South East Bristol. Let him renounce his title. The whole hereditary system is as archaic as the Earl of Cardigan claims the House of Lords is. Thank goodness that's one anomaly Canada is spared.

Ottawa HAROLD HEWSON

Lawrence of Arabia

HOW ALDINGTON could have the nerve to end his book on Lawrence of Arabia with the word *Requiescat* when he has not only disinterred the body but picked the bones is beyond me! This must surely take some sort of award for the most inept phrase of the year.

Halifax JOYCE REDFERN

Nazarene Gospel

(THE) book review . . . by Mr. Robertson Davies entitled "The Search for the Historical Jesus" . . . reviews *The Nazarene Gospel Restored*, the joint work of Robert Graves and Joshua Podro. The article is so full of misinformation that one wonders how it got by the editors. . .

Several religious periodicals did review this book when it first appeared and they gave it the treatment that it deserved. No student of the Biblical manuscripts who is aware of what has been turned up in the last fifty years would take this book seriously at all. It is very old stuff to say that Jesus of Nazareth was really a strict Pharisee and that the Gospels were written to lay the blame for His crucifixion upon the Jewish nation. The article is full of such misrepresentations and statements which beg the question which they set out to prove. . .

It is certainly distressing to find Mr. Davies writing in his own words of "Jesus the Wizard", "the Supernatural hero" and to read of him speaking of the New Testament documents as "corrupt texts" and so on . . .

Sherbrooke, Que. ARTHUR C. HILL

Civil Defence

MR. WATKINS'S article on Civil Defence indeed deserves commendation. His analysis in terms of what the public at present thinks about it — and more important what they should know, appears to me to be as close to the truth as available knowledge and estimate would allow. If a pamphlet is ever published which includes the answers to Mr. Watkins's questions, it might well be entitled "Civil Defence that Makes Sense".

Prescott, Ont. J. MULVIHILL

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SATURDAY NIGHT
ESTABLISHED 1887
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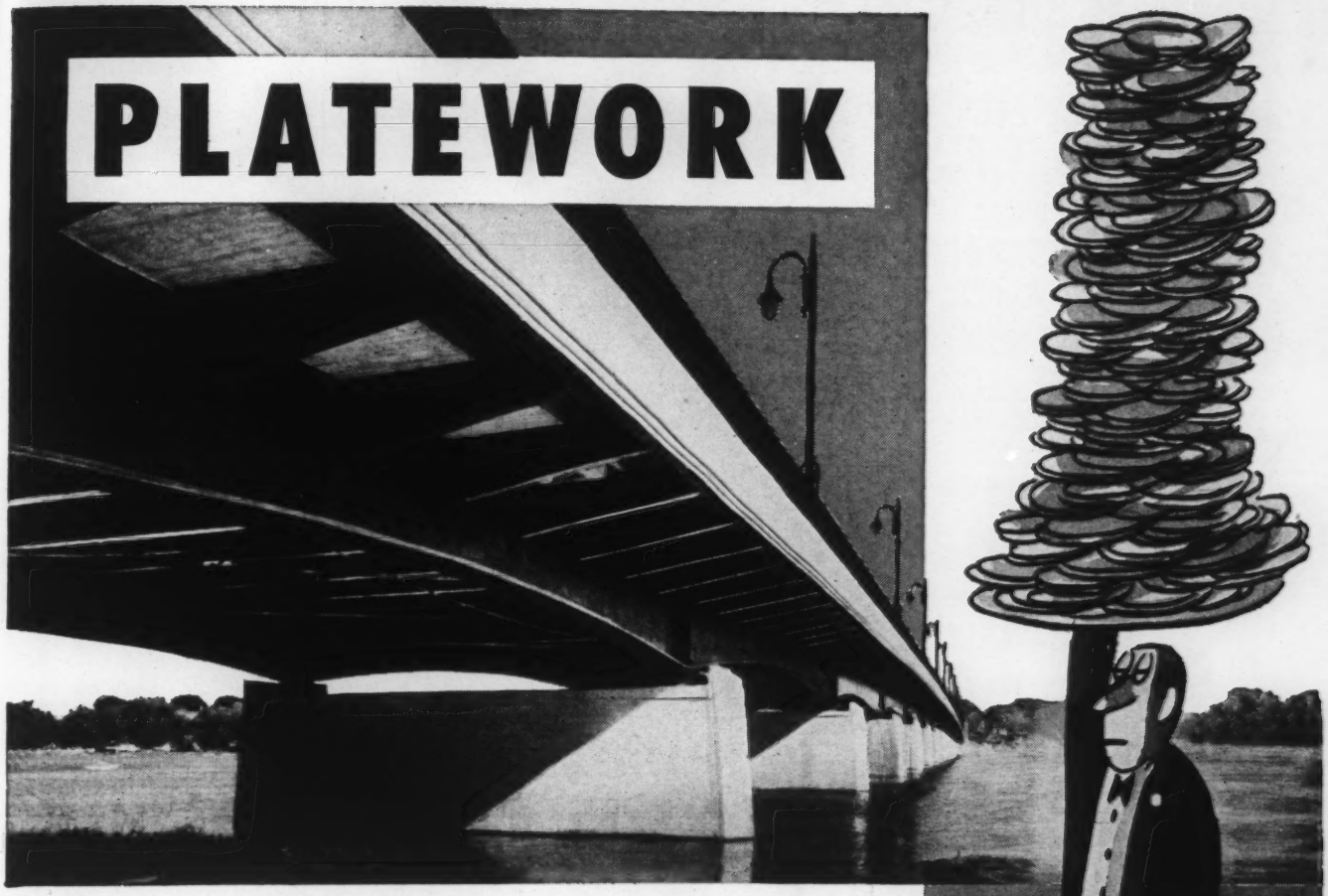

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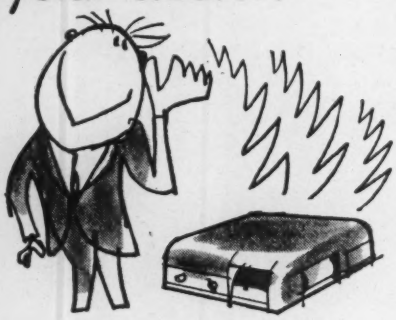

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